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WILL PROTECT RESERVE

NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS TO TAKE CONCERTED ACTION.

Enough Gold Will Be Deposited in Exchange for Legal-Tender Notes to Keep the Treasury's Store Above $100,000,000—F. D. Tappan Makes a Patriotic Tour and Meets with Assurances of Co-operation—Good Effect on the Market.

Steps were taken yesterday to unite the principal National banks of this city in a movement to protect the Government gold reserve. Recent large withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Europe, the disposition manifested in certain financial quarters to hoard the yellow metal, and the panicky condition of the stock market have caused some serious discussions among observant and public-spirited financiers within the past few days.

Although no formal conferences were held, some of the leading bank Presidents exchanged views, and the conclusion was reached that the situation warranted action on the part of the banks, such as would allay public fears and revive confidence in the stability of values. While there was no apprehension of immediate danger in consequence of the gradual decrease in the Treasury gold reserve, the bankers believed that a public-spirited demonstration on their part might check the tendency to hoard gold. Therefore, an earnest effort was made yesterday to get the New-York banks to put $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 of gold into the Sub-Treasury, in exchange for legal-tender notes.

F. D. Tappen President of the Gallatin National Bank, called at several of the National banks down town early yesterday morning, and proposed that as many of the banks as possible enter into an agreement to supply gold enough to the Sub-Treasury to carry the reserve above the one-hundred-million-dollar mark. Mr. Tappen's mission was eminently successful. He found nearly all of his fellow bank Presidents heartily in accord with the proposition submitted, and at noon he was able to say: "I am surprised and gratified at the readiness with which the requests for gold contributions have been complied with."

For the reason that all of the banks called on have not yet acted, Mr. Tappen and the bank Presidents who were most active in their co-operation were disinclined last evening to say just how much gold had been pledged to the Sub-Treasury. "You may say," said one of the Presidents, "that there will be no trouble about raising $12,000,000 or $15,000,000—and perhaps $20,000,000—to aid in maintaining the Treasury gold reserve. Ten banks alone have to-day pledged enough gold to make this movement effective, and the officers and Directors of several other banks will undoubtedly take favorable action on the proposition to-morrow."

The National banks that are regarded as having been strongly in favor of this movement from the outset are the Gallatin, F. D. Tappen, President; the Chase, Henry W. Cannon, President; the First National, George F. Baker, President; the Chemical, George G. Williams, President; the Hanover, James T. Woodward, President; the Fourth National, J. Edward Simmons, President; the Importers and Traders', Edward H. Perkins, Jr., President; the National Park, Edward E. Poor, President; the City National, James Stillman, President; the National Bank of Commerce, W. W. Sherman, President; the Continental, Edmund D. Randolph, President, and the National Union, Joseph C. Hendrix, President.

The amounts of gold which the several banks agree to turn over to the Sub-Treasury vary. Each bank pledges as much as its officers feel that they can spare. The pledges yesterday ran from $250,000 to $2,000,000. While some of the banks have several million dollars in gold in their vaults, other banks possess considerably less than one million. The aggregate amount of gold now held by the associated banks of New-York is in the neighborhood of $80,000,000.

No definite plan has been agreed upon regarding the manner and time of the delivery of this gold to the Sub-Treasury. One of the Presidents said: "The Sub-Treasury can have the gold within forty-eight hours if necessary. We want the public to understand that the New-York banks are in earnest in their purpose to stand by the credit of the Government. In a certain sense, the present semi-panic is fictitious, and do not believe that the disposition to hoard gold is likely to develop to any extent. Common sense ought to teach the people that there is no immediate financial danger. Grover Cleveland will be President until the 4th of next March, and we have abundant reason to expect that the Goverment's credit will be protected as long as he is at the head of the Administration.

"Of course, we do not want another bond issue at this time. Its effect on the general public might not be as reassuring as could be desired. I feel certain that this proposed action of the bankers in tendering $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 in gold to the Government will sufficiently meet the present emergency, and there need be no additional issue of Government bonds. We shall certainly carry up the gold reserve to a figure several millions in excess of $100,000,000."

The withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday aggregated $3,030,000, which left the gold reserve in the Government Treasury a little less than $90,000,000. In last January the reserve went down to $61,000,000.

Nearly all of yesterday's withdrawals were for shipment on to-day's steamers, as follows: Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $1,380,000; Lazard Frères, $800,000; L. Von Hoffman & Co., $650,000; Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, $200,000. These shipments will consist of $1,550,000 in Assay Office fine gold bars and $1,480,000 in coin.

When asked for an expression of opinion concerning the probable success of another Government bond issue, J. Pierpont Morgan said yesterday: "The Government would have no difficulty in selling bonds, if it so desired. It is absurd to question its ability to do so. It would, however, be inexpedient, I think, to issue bonds now."

The determination of the New-York bankers to aid the Government in maintaining the gold reserve had a pronounced effect on the stock market. The news of what the bankers proposed to do reached the Stock Exchange just before 2 o'clock. Up to that time prices of securities had been tumbling with startling rapidity. Each stock on the list was assailed by the vehement bears, and to the ordinary investor, interested in the preservation of normal values, the situation presented a rueful aspect.

News of the bankers' movement, however, effected an immediate and radical change in the situation. The downward tendency of prices was checked abruptly and bids for securities mounted higher and higher, until the close of the Exchange. There was an average recovery within the last hour of nearly two points. American Sugar Refining certificates, which had dropped from 103¼ to 101, recovered to 102⅛; American Tobacco, which had been hammered down from 57 to 55, went quickly back to 57; Chicago Gas had been forced from 52 to 49½, but it closed at 51¼; Missouri Pacific had dropped from 17 to 15⅝, but it speedily got back to 17.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy suffered more than any security on the list. Starting at 66 early in the day, it was forced down to 62⅛, and on the general recovery it gained only 1⅛, but closing at 63¼, a net loss for the day of 3 points. This stock has lost 10 points within the past week. St. Paul yesterday was bitterly raided, and on aggregate sales of 60,095 shares its price fell from 70⅝ to 67½, recovering just before the close to 69. Rock Island suffered a net loss of 3 points, dropping from 56½ to 52½, and closing at 54. The total sales of stock in the Stock Exchange yesterday amounted to 412,382 shares.

UNEASINESS AT WASHINGTON.

Calculations at the Treasury Upset by Yesterday's Withdrawals.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The withdrawal to-day from the New-York Sub-Treasury of $3,706,300 in gold has weakened the feeling of confidence expressed Saturday by Treasury officers that the gold reserve was in no immediate danger of being raided. At the close of business this afternoon the reserve stood at $89,761,336.01.

Of the total amount of gold withdrawn, a little over $3,000,000 is intended for export, and the officers estimate that about $700,000 will be hoarded. Goldsmiths will employ about $10,000 worth. Should the withdrawals continue at this rate for a week the reserve will be down near the point it occupied when the last issue of bonds was authorized. It is not believed that the President will permit it to get below the sixty-million-dollar mark. When the issue of $100,000,000 in bonds was made last January the reserve was a trifle in excess of $61,000,000.

There are conflicting views concerning the present raid. The heavy demand for gold last week was attributed to the belief that there was to be another bond issue. So widespread was this impression that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis felt called upon during his stay in New-York to assert that the Government did not contemplate another issue in the near future.

As stated in these dispatches on Saturday, the officers of the Treasury have been expecting some withdrawals of gold in the legitimate course of business. It was said Saturday that a net loss of a few millions a month would not occasion concern. The demand made to-day upset these calculations, and now the officers most concerned say that they have no idea what the next few days may bring forth. The rate of exchange on Saturday ranged from 4.88¾ to 4.89. As shipments have lately been made at 4.88, it is assumed here that the bankers who have handled the gold have found that rate to be profitable.

In some quarters it is maintained that the unexpected demand for our gold is due to foreign fear of the success of the silverites. The situation is a source of grave concern to those who are laying plans to stem the silver tide. A prominent officer of the Treasury said this afternoon to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that if the raid continued and the President was called upon to order another issue of bonds before Fall, the silverites would be supplied with campaign material which would be of inestimable advantage to them.

The report was circulated here to-day that a combination of New-York bankers was considering the advisability of coming to the rescue of the Treasury with a sufficient amount of gold to tide over the present emergency. At the Treasury the hope was expressed that aid of this character would be offered. In the natural course, there soon will be a demand by the West for small notes to move the crops. In the meantime, the Treasury must be strengthened if the reserve is to be kept from dwindling.

Action of Kansas City Banks.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—All Kansas City banks to-day ceased issuing gold in exchange for bills, payment of checks, and withdrawals of deposits. Cashier Rule of the Bank of Commerce, who returned from St. Louis this morning, said the banks there would take the same action. The reason given by the bankers here for this move is that it was the evident intention of many depositors to withdraw their deposits in gold and hoard the yellow metal in the belief that it would go to a premium.

FORESTS AFLAME IMPERIL TOWNS.

Smoke Darkens the Sun at Spokane and Miners Flee for Life.

SPOKANE, Washington, July 20.—The sun is hidden from view at this point by the smoke of forest fires that are raging in the mountains of this vicinity. Miners and prospectors are flocking down into the valleys by hundreds, many of them having lost all they possessed.

W. F. Kollhauff and Frank Childs, who have just returned from the North Fork to the Salmon River, in British Columbia, say that the fires have gained great headway there. These two men were engaged at the Arnold Mine, when the fire came down so fast that they barely escaped with their lives. The camp, with the shafthouse, tools, and supplies, was burned. The fire has not yet penetrated the thick underbrush of the valleys, being so far confined to the mountains.

In the vicinity of Kaslo, Slocan, and Sando Cities, British Columbia, the miners have been compelled to flee for their lives. Around Rossland, British Columbia, it is still high on the mountains, but is rapidly sweeping downward. The flames have gained such headway that attempts to stop them are fruitless.

The heavy timber around Rossland and Trail Creek has been cut away. There is little danger of these towns suffering, but the large mining plants near the former place and the big smelter at the latter place are in danger. Large crowds of men are fighting the flames night and day. The railway company is having great trouble in running its trains on account of the burned trees which constantly fall across the tracks. The Calispel Mountains, a short distance from Spokane, are on fire, and the flames are fast creeping down into the valley and causing great alarm among the ranchers.

On the Colville Indian Reservation serious damage has been done, and the worst is yet to come. Prospectors coming in from that section say that the damage to timber will amount to millions of dollars. A great many prospectors have lost all their possessions, and consider themselves lucky to get out with their lives. Rain is the only hope.

ADOPT AN AMERICAN NAVAL IDEA.

Germany Orders Triple Screws for New Warships.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The engineers of the navy are gratified to learn through our official sources of information in Germany that that Government has decided to adopt the American idea of the triple screw for warships. The project, when suggested by Engineer in Chief Melville, met with some opposition.

The results attained with the Columbia bear out all the experts' theories, and the recent visit of the ship to Kiel, on the occasion of canal festivities, brought the matter more forcibly to the attention of the Germans. That country has ordered two battleships and five cruisers equipped each with the triple propellers.

The larger ships have a horse power of 13,000, the first-class cruisers 13,500, and the second class 9,000. The displacements of the battleships is 11,000; that of the first-class cruisers 10,000, and the second class 6,000.

The decision to adopt the triple screw is received at the Navy Department as an indorsement of American skill and ingenuity. This Government may properly claim the fame of first applying practically the triple-screw idea to ships of war. The Germans bestow this credit where it is due.

All a Bank's Officials Accused.

NEW-BLOOMFIELD, Penn., July 20.—The Newport Deposit Bank closed its doors in March, 1895, owing its depositors about $250,000. Efforts to compromise with the depositors having failed, on information of Jacob S. Super a warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of Thomas H. Milligan, the President; J. Holmes Irwin, the Cashier, and Henry B. Bechtel, Dr. William R. Cisna, Dr. Henry O. Orris, Silas Wright, and Charles Troutman, Directors. They are charged with embezzlement in having received deposits when they knew the bank was insolvent. Bechtel and Cisna are at present residing in Cincinnati and Chicago respectively.

HANNA SAYS TALK MONEY

McKINLEY MUST ACCEPT THE ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Congressional Campaign Committee of the Republicans Will Keep the Money Question to the Front—Every District in Which There Is a Chance for a Sound-Money Man to Win Will Be Contested with Vigor.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The announcement is made to-day that, as a result of the conference last week between Mark Hanna, Candidate McKinley, and Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, the scope of the work of the committee is to be widened greatly in the coming campaign.

One connected with the committee said to-day that it would perform more work and in different fields than has ever devolved upon a Congressional Committee. Mr. Babcock's organization will take charge of the literary feature of the campaign entirely. The committee, in addition to supplying the various Congressional District Committees throughout the country with literature, speeches, and documents, also will furnish the State Central Committees in every State in the Union with campaign material.

In the last campaign the Congressional Committee confined its labors to about 100 Congressional districts. In this campaign it will take in every place in the United States where there is a chance for a contest. The conditions are very different, too, from those that existed two years ago. Then the issue was cut and dried by the Minneapolis Convention of two years previous, and the committee was ready for work many months in advance of the relative period this year.

The number of campaign documents that will be sent out between now and next November by the Congressional Committee will reach several millions. From one State alone an order has been received for 700,000 documents, and there are a number of orders for 400,000 and 500,000. The majority of these documents will bear upon the financial question.

McKinley's managers appear to have become convinced that the silver question will be the one issue of the campaign. The candidate himself may continue to indulge in platitudes about the tariff, but Hanna will see that the money question is kept to the front. Of late, McKinley has shown a disposition to accept the situation, but it remains for him to come squarely out into the open. Mr. Babcock acknowledges that the interest of the people in the financial question since the raising of the issue between sound money and free silver by the two parties is marvelous to contemplate. His mail is deluged every day with applications from party workers and local political committees all over the country for educational matter upon this subject.

PREPARING FOR THE FIGHT.

Republican Committee Engages Headquarters in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Marcus A. Hanna spent a busy day in Chicago with his fellow-members of the Executive Committee of the Republican Party and prominent Republicans, who wished to confer with the campaign managers.

The engagement of Western headquarters in the Auditorium Building soon was disposed of, and weightier political matters engrossed the time of the Chairman and his colleagues.

Mr. Hanna arrived late from Cleveland and took luncheon at the Chicago Club. When he appeared at the Auditorium Hotel, where a meeting room had been engaged, there was a large assembly of party workers to greet him. He held an informal reception in the headquarters of the Republican National League, and then went to the parlor floor for the serious work of the day.

Charles G. Dawes of Illinois, Senator Thurston of Nebraska, and W. T. Durbin of Indiana were with Chairman Hanna as members of the Executive Committee. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, who was indisposed, arrived later and attended the meeting. National Committeeman Jamieson of Illinois and Kittredge of South Dakota, John R. Tanner, nominee for Governor of Illinois; ex-Gov. Hubbard of Minnesota, H. B. Cummings, Iowa's National Committeeman; Chairman C. Pitch of the Illinois State Convention, Perry S. Heath of the Western Literary Bureau, Robert J. McKee, son-in-law of ex-President Harrison, and Samuel W. Allerton, the Chicago representative of the original McKinley men, were among those who either were called into conference by Mr. Hanna, or who went in and out during the day. Capt. Tanner was the only outsider who was present while the committee was in executive session.

In the matter of headquarters it was decided to rent seven rooms on the second floor of the Auditorium Building, fronting Wabash Avenue; three rooms on the fourth floor for clerical purposes; 1,000 square feet of space in the basement for storage, and one store on the ground floor of the Wabash Avenue side.

The committee rooms proper will be on the second floor, where all but one of the rooms has been engaged. The headquarters are in the same building as the hotel, but just around the corner of Congress Street.

Messrs. Dawes and Heath were authorized to purchase the outfit for all the rooms at once, and there will be no more delay than is necessary to get the literary and printing bureau department of the Western campaign into working order.

As a result of the conference with Mr. Dowling, Secretary of the National League of Republican Clubs, with the committee, it was decided to absorb the executive part of the league during the campaign, so that hereafter Mr. Dowling and his associates will work under the direction of Mr. Heath and as part of the National Committee's machinery. Mr. Dowling appeared to be well pleased with the arrangement.

The committee had to deal with a more delicate matter when the original McKinley men and campaign-fund questions came up. Hanna sent for Mr. Allerton, the millionaire packer, and National Committeeman Jamieson was also called in as the representative of the State organization. Mr. Jamieson submitted a list of fourscore Chicago citizens representing every industry and mercantile pursuit, as the members of a Finance Committee which he proposed to make the official agents of the party for advisory and money-getting purposes.

Mr. Allerton examined the list and said he was satisfied except for the omission of three men whom he wanted to see on the committee. These names were added and the committee will meet next Wednesday to elect a Chairman. Mr. Allerton and James W. Ellsworth, another millionaire, were mad the representatives of the National Committee on the financiering body on demand of the Original McKinley League, which fought the State machine.

Chairman Hanna told Mr. Allerton that he would not support any faction of Republicans who were opposed to the regular party organization in the county or State, simply because of original opposition to McKinley's nomination, yet he would see that the first friends of the nominee had equal recognition with others.

The compact which was made by Messrs. Jamieson and Allerton and ratified by Chairman Hanna's committee leaves the Swift, or City Hall, faction out in the cold in the political future. The Finance Committee will have charge of the distribution as well as the collection of all funds. There will be no Cook County McKinley campaign headquarters, and the funds will be distributed from State and National headquarters.

The agitation among organized labor men against Mr. Payne's selection to have charge of the Western headquarters in the absence of Chairman Hanna was not discussed formally by the committee, because there had not been received any protest on their act. Chairman Hanna stated that he had appointed no Sub-Chairman, neither in New-York nor in Chicago. He said he intended to be here most of the time, and Mr. Payne had not been designated to act in any capacity except as a member of the Executive Committee, because of his past valuable experience. There was no disposition among the committeemen to consider the matter seriously.

Messrs. Thurston, Hubbard, and Cummings, for Nebraska, Minnesota, and Iowa, were questioned regarding the situation in their States by the committee. They said the silver sentiment was growing because of literature sent among the farmers, but they had heard of no bolts. They urged immediate work on the part of the Republican Literary Bureau. Lots of hard work was needed in the West to win.

The committee remained in session until nearly 7 o'clock. At the close of the session Mr. Hanna said:

"We will have headquarters opn here in a few days. All is now harmony and lovely in Illinois, and the goose hangs high."

Mr. Hanna left at 8:45 o'clock for Cleveland.

It has been arranged to open the campaign Aug. 5with speechmaking in Nebraska and Minnesota. Roswell P. Horr of New-York and Senator Burrows of Michigan will be among the speakers.

BUSINESS MEN AT WORK.

Organizing Opposition to the Fifty-three-Cent Candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—A Business Man's General Campaign Committee has been started in this city for the purpose of promoting the election of McKinley. The projectors, who are well known hereabout, and all business men, say the replies received from the circular inviting co-operation indicate that 5,000 names will be enrolled here by the end of this week.

Similar organizations are to be effected in all the principal cities of the Union, and Rudolph Blankenburg, a leading merchant, will go to Boston to-morrow night to confer with gentlemen there with the view of organizing in that city. Later in the week he will go to New-York.

The circular sent to business men says: "In view of the magnitude of the interest at stake, coextensive with the boundaries of our country and involving the most serious questions that have ever been presented to the people for settlement at the polls, and which to-day constitute a grave menace to the welfare of our country and the very honor of our Government, we ask you to join this committee."

NEBRASKANS WILL STAND FIRM.

Major McKinley Hears from Omaha Republicans.

CANTON, Ohio, July 20.—The Young Men's Republican Club of Omaha, Neb., one of the strong organizations of the State, sent Major McKinley this message to-day:

We assure the standard-bearer of the Republican Party that the nomination of a citizen of Nebraska, by the Democratic National Convention, will in nowise affect the enthusiasm and loyalty of the Young Republicans of Omaha. This is a contest of principles, and in this contest we shall fight for the triumph of William McKinley, who stands for National honor and National prosperity.

Major McKinley received a cordial and interesting letter of congratulation from Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia this morning. Senator Elkins is going to carry on a lively fight in West Virginia and will make a keynote speech at the State Convention this week. He writes in an encouraging strain of the outlook.

Major and Mrs. McKinley left Canton for Cleveland at 12:30 o'clock to-day.

SEVENTEEN KILLED IN A WRECK.

Women Laughed While a Jamaica Train Was Running to Destruction.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Capt. Weise of the steamship America, which arrived to-day from Jamaican ports, brought news of a serious railroad accident on the new Jamaica railroad, in which seventeen persons lost their lives and twenty-two others were severely injured.

The accident happened July 11, about ten miles from Anato Bay. A locomotive drawing six flat cars, loaded with colored laborers, male and female, was descending a steep grade on the side of the mountain, when the air brakes failed, and the train began a wild flight down the mountain side. All the efforts of the train crew to check its speed proved unavailing and it shot down the steep grade like a rocket.

Not realizing that the train was beyond control, the women clapped their hands with glee and laughed and cheered as they flew over the rails, but their laughter was soon followed by shrieks of the wounded and groans of the dying.

Near the bottom of the grade the runaway train collided with a locomotive which was standing on the track. Seven men jumped from the cars and were instantly killed, three being decapitated. Thirty-two others were more or less seriously injured, of which number ten died afterward. Not a woman was severely hurt.

ROBBED IN FRONT OF HIS HOME.

Bold Theft of a Watch in Daylight—Two Men Under Arrest.

As P. D. Braisted, a retired sea Captain, was about to enter his home, 305 West Fourth Street, yesterday about 4:30 P. M., a strapping young fellow ran up the steps after him and tapped him on the shoulder.

Capt. Braisted partly turned, giving the young man the opportunity to snatch his watch chain and pull the watch out of his pocket.

The Captain was overbalanced and fell down the stone steps of his home, receiving a severe scalp wound.

The robber continued pulling at the chain while the Captain lay dazed on the sidewalk. Finally the chain broke and the robber made off with his booty. Some women who had seen the theft from neighboring windows ran to the injured man and assisted him into his house. The police were notified and Acting Captain Petty of the Charles Street Station sent out two detectives to find the robber. In a short time they arrested Patrick Costello of 38 Beach Street and John O'Keefe of 40 Beach Street.

Capt. Braisted, who was dazed by the suddenness of the occurrence, was unable to identify either of the men, but a woman who was near by says O'Keefe is the robber. The police say that a piece of chain corresponding to that worn by Capt. Braisted was found on O'Keefe, who also had about $27 in money. The watch was a valuable Swiss watch which Capt. Braisted had obtained during his travels.

MAINE GUIDE KILLS HIS BROTHER.

One Was Shooting at a Mark and the Other Rose Up Suddenly.

BANGOR, Me., July 20.—John and Samuel Willett, guides in the region above Moosehead Lake, were with a party of sportsmen at Northeast Carry who were firing at a bottle in the water.

They were on the piazza of the hotel, and Samuel Willett was asked by a Boston sportsman if he could hit the bottle at that distance. He fired several shots over John's head.

John, thinking the shooting had finished, stood up suddenly just as Samuel fired again. John received the charge not three feet away, and the top of his head was blown off. Samuel is nearly crazy with grief.

Denial from Standard Oil Officials.

Officials of the Standard Oil Company in this city say that the various reports telegraphed from Russia and Berlin to the effect that the Standard Company has purchased some of the shares of Nobel Brothers, the Russian oil merchants, are entirely without foundation. They say the Standard has made no attempt to acquire any property of any sort in Russia, and they imagine that the reports had their foundation in the rivalry among Russian companies.

WILL INDORSE MR. BRYAN

Populists Will Accept the Chicago Convention's Choice.

THE PLATFORM IS VERY PLEASING

Jones Gives Pledges that the Spoils Will Be Equally Distributed to All Supporters.

SEWALL NOT POPULAR WITH THE CROWD

It Is Possible that a New Candidate for Second Place May Be Nominated—The Probable Platform.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Bryan and Sewall undoubtedly will be the candidates of the National Populist Party and of the National Silver Party. The delegates to the Populist Convention are not all here, but those who are here are largely for Bryan. Just where the delegates to the silver convention are to come from, or how, no one here can tell, but, as Dr. Mott, Senator Stewart, Representative Newlands, and the other proprietors of the party favor Bryan, it is safe to predict that he will get the nomination at Music Hall.

There is lack of unanimity among the Populists about following the example of the Democrats at Chicago, but there appears to be none whatever among the silverites of the Silver Party. In fact, the Silver Party leaders boast that they brought about Bryan's nomination at Chicago, and that they have themselves made it an easy, if not a positive duty, to take the platform and candidates they presented to the Chicago Convention.

The only fight here is between the "middle-of-the-road" Populists, who are opposed to indorsement, and the more politic Populists, who are willing to adopt the Democrats as Populists for the sake of winning the election.

The Bryan men in these two conventions are eager and confident; eager to have the work at Chicago rounded out here by agreement in some way to act with their Populist sympathizers of the Democratic Party, and confident that success is within the reach of a combination of all the friends of Populism and free silver.

Bryan is acceptable to almost everybody here as a Populist. P. G. Bowman and Capt. R. F. Kolb of Alabama, who are leading Populists in that State, and who say that Alabama will vote to nominate Bryan, make outspoken declarations of satisfaction with the man and the platform upon which he stands. "Bryan is a Populist," said Bowman to-day, "and he stands on a Populist platform. As the Chicago Convention gave us a Populist platform and a Populist candidate for President, we will let that convention have the tail of the ticket."

What both of these men are principally after is success. Kolb has been unsuccessfully fighting the Democrats of Alabama for years, and he and Bowman have accepted Republican aid in Alabama and Washington to carry their point. So the present situation is one not altogether free from a prospect of future embarrassment for them at home, where they will expect to dictate terms to the regular Democrats in case Bryan shall be the Populist candidate.

There is a superabundance of individuality here. If there was not so strong a conviction among the different classes of Populists that Bryan will win, there easily might be a bolt. Such a throng of hair-splitting theorists was perhaps never brought together in convention. For vehemence of speech and endless anaylsis of terms, the delegates are so much more conspicuous than the 16-to-1 shouters at Chicago, that the arguments recently heard at Chicago seem, by comparison with those heard in the Lindell corridors, to be primary and childish. Scarcely any two men here will absolutely agree upon any proposition other than that they desire to win, to get possession of the White House, the Congress, and the Government, in order that they may be conducted upon Populistic "principals," and by Populists whose devotion to the aims of that party cannot be questioned for a moment.

A MONGREL CROWD.

Characteristics of the People Who Have Gathered in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—So many of the Populist and silver party people as have arrived in St. Louis either to nominate new candidates for President and Vice President or indorse the Chicago nominees are fair representatives of the cause they speak for.

The calm, orderly, clean, and provident people of the country have little in common with either the Populist or silver party. There is not enough of the silver party here to make it worth while to dwell upon that section of the convention crowd. For the rest, they are chiefly gabblers—men whose business is politics—unthrifty, untidy haters of success in others; greedy for office, vehement of speech; shouters for more money, their eyes burning with the fire of hope; calamity preachers who prate constantly about "ten-cent corn" and the cure for it in free coinage; a perspiring, hustling, unorganized throng of dissatisfied and discontented persons, who will always be dissatisfied and discontented. Of "business men" there are none, except in that broad way that Bryan describes business men. It is a mob of limbertongued young politicians, rejected by the other parties for impracticability or ambition beyond capacity, and of ancient, bewhiskered and bewildering hacks, crammed with conceit and contrivances to overcome all natural and artificial laws. It is inconceivable that the country is doomed to fall into the governing control of these strange people, who are wearying each other with denunciations of "goldbugs" and Democrats just as they are about to become the allies of the silver Democracy.

There are many well-known Populists here—men whose names, acts, aims, theories, and reputations are familiar to the newspaper readers of the country. "General" J. S. Coxey, who led a tramp army to Washington upon a chimerical errand, is a delegate, and a delegate whose opinions are quoted with respect by other Populists. Ex-Gov. Waite of Colorado, whose celebrated statement about "Blood to the bridles" suggested, some years ago, that

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SENATOR CANNON FOR M'KINLEY.

It Is Declared that He Will Support the Republican Nominee.

Senator Cannon of Utah was in this city for a few days last week, on his way to Boston, where he had business.

An announcement, which came as a surprise to some Republicans, and the surprise was a pleasant one, was made by the Senator. It was that he proposes to support McKinley as against Bryan for the Presidency.

Mr. Cannon was in the St. Louis Convention at the start, and to him was assigned the task of reading the protest of the silver men against the platform of the majority, which was adopted, and on which McKinley stands.

Mr. Cannon was one of the extreme silverites of the convention, and headed the list of bolters who followed Senator Teller out of the convention hall. It was he who spoke with impassioned oratory of "the parting of the ways," and his departure was supposed to signify that he would fight the nominee of the convention.

Since the Chicago Convention, with its platform of repudiation, Mr. Cannon may have changed his mind.

"Mr. Cannon last week said in so many words that he would support McKinley," declared a Republican whose home is in this city, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The same Republican also said he had reliable information that Senator Dubois of Idaho, who was one of those who walked out of the St. Louis Convention, would also support McKinley.

Senator Dubois was at Chicago prior to the adoption of the platform working in the interests of Senator Teller.

YACHTING CRUISE FOR MR. HILL.

Senator May Start To-day—Ex-Gov. Flower and Democratic Club.

Senator Hill will probably start on a yachting cruise to-day with Col. Jacob Ruppert. It was not known last night whether Chairman Hinkley would be in the party. He will be in the city to-day.

Ex-Gov. Flower said yesterday that he did not know when a meeting of the Democratic Club would be called. He said he would like very much to have the club define its position so that if it favored the Chicago platform he could resign as the club's President.

Mr. Flower is conducting an educational campaign of his own. He is distributing copies of the sound-money pamphlet "$ or What?" to his friends.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, who is a member of the Democratic Club, says that he does not see any reason why the club should hold a meeting to let it be known where ex-Gov. Flower stands. As long as the club takes no action Mr. Warner thinks its position will be all right. Mr. Warner believes that a sound-money ticket should be nominated. He is receiving many suggestions to that end from correspondents in the South and West.

Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson of Michigan arrived at the Hoffman House last night.

OPPOSE THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Business Men Take Action—Another Meeting for Friday Evening.

A meeting of business men of Democratic faith opposed to the doctrines enunciated at Chicago met last evening in the Plaza Hotel, with L. J. Callanan presiding and John Rooney acting as Secretary.

It was decided to at once form a permanent organization, and Messrs. John Byrne, Robert McGinnis, Jr., F. C. Travers, John Crane, and F. R. Pemberton were appointed a committee to formulate a plan and report at a meeting to be held at the Plaza Hotel Friday evening.

Letters of encouragement were read from John Gill of Baltimore and William M. Ryan of this city, and telegrams from Michael Ryan, ex-President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; M. W. O'Brien, and T. A. E. Weadoelz and others of Detroit, all offering their hearty co-operation.

The organization seeks the aid of all honest-money Democrats, and it is expected that Friday's meeting will be largely attended.

SAVED THEIR LIVES BY JUMPING.

Edith and Susie Robinson's Horse Killed and Wagon Smashed.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 20.—Edith and Susie Robinson, daughters of Henry Robinson, had a very narrow escape from instant death while driving this afternoon.

They were crossing the Long Island Railroad track at Grove Street, when the fast train that leaves Long Island City at 4:30 o'clock came thundering along. It does not stop here, and the girls, seeing that the only possible chance for saving themselves was by jumping, jumped from the cart and rolled over a slight embankment. Hardly had they touched the ground when the locomotive struck the rig. The wagon was smashed to kindling wood and the horse was thrown twenty feet and was killed.

The girls were badly bruised by the jump, and were taken home in a carriage. They are suffering from fright.

Drowned in Sight of His Father.

Henry Johnson, eight years old, of 348 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday at the foot of Dover Street, East River. The boy was playing on board the lighter David Anderson, of which his father is the Captain. He got too near the guard rail and tumbled overboard. His father saw him fall into the river. The man can swim, but the tide is so strong at the point where the boy went overboard that he hesitated to jump in and attempt a rescue.

Negroes Keep Mrs. Stowe's Memory.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Memorial services were held yesterday in the First Colored Baptist Church in honor of the late Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Resolutions were adopted reciting her worth and distinguished services to the race and to mankind generally, and declaring that a monument should be erected to her memory. Efforts will be made to interest the colored people of all denominations throughout the country in the movement.

Woman Tied to a Horse's Tail.

MONTEREY, Mexico, July 20.—The wife of Carmen Morales, a farmer living near here, was on her way to this city, when she was attacked by a Mexican and finally tied to the tail of the horse she had been riding. The horse was made to run away, and the woman was dragged to death.

New Counterfeit $1 and $5 Bills.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department has issued a circular, calling attention to the circulation of counterfeit one-dollar and five-dollar bills of the series of 1891. The bills are of poor workmanship and can be easily detected.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The President has commuted to imprisonment for life the death sentence of John C. Bell of Texas. Both the trial Judge and District Attorney urged this commutation. He has also commuted to life imprisonment the death sentences of Tom Davis and Taylor Hickman, Indian boys. The former is fourteen years of age and the latter thirteen. The President says the boys are "utterly ignorant" and seem to have but a slight, if any, appreciation of the enormity of their offense. All three of the above were sentenced to be executed Sept. 4 next.

—The Post Office Department is investigating the whereabouts of the mail pouch which left Natchez, Miss., last Wednesday evening. The postal clerk has a receipt for it from the transfer clerk at Jackson, who in turn has a receipt from the postal clerk on the Illinois Central, who last saw the pouch at Hammond. He is named Palmer, and is an old and trusted employe. The pouch is said to have contained twenty valuable registered packages.

—Walter Nunemacher, the nineteen-year-old son of the late Rudolph Nunemacher, was drowned Sunday in Nagawicka Lake, Wisconsin. He was an heir to a one-quarter interest in the Nunemacher estate, reputed to be worth $1,000,000. He had been visiting at the Summer home of his uncle on Pine Lake.

—Charles R. Barnes of Rochester, having been certified by the State Civil Service Commission, has been appointed consulting electrical engineer and electrical expert to the State Railroad Commission. The salary is $3,000 per annum.

THE VENEZUELAN BRIEF

Strong Paper Submitted to the Commission by Mr. Storrow.

ANSWER TO THE BRITISH CLAIMS

Based, It Is Said, on a True Divisional Line According to the Undisputed Evidence.

REFUTATION OF POLLOCK'S ARGUMENT

Exposure of the Inconsistencies of the English Contentions with Respect to the Famous Schomburgk Map.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Venezuela's brief, prepared by Counsel Storrow and presented to-day to the Venezuelan Commission and the British counsel, is said to be the most important paper that has appeared in the case. It is alleged that in this brief, for the first time, a true divisional line in accordance with the evidence, is laid down, and that Lord Salisbury's contention as to settlements is shown to be a mere diplomatic quibble, utterly unsupported by law or fact, and unworthy of any consideration by the commission. Mr. Storrow takes the ground that there never has been any British sovereignty in the disputed territory; that the Dutch never gained the slightest foothold in the Orinoco Basin, and, therefore, never transferred what did not exist to Great Britain, and caps his arguments by setting up proofs that the Schomburgk line, as held by Lord Salisbury, was a forgery perpetrated by the English Government twenty years after Schomburgk's death.

Salisbury's Claim of 1880.

The brief opens with Lord Salisbury's statement of Jan. 10, 1880, that the boundary claimed by Venezuela to the Esequibo River would involve the surrender of a province inhabited by 40,000 British subjects, which had been in the uninterrupted possession of Holland and Great Britain successively for two centuries, and sweeps this away with the reiteration of Venezuela's offer, in asking for arbitration in 1890, to recognize Great Britain's rights to its settlements on both banks of the Esequibo, to reserve for itself the banks of the Orinoco, which the treaty of Aranjuez had recognized as Spanish, and which every English Ministry except Lord Salisbury's had offered to recognize and to arbitrate the rest, which consisted entirely of territory where, even then, England had no settlements.

The brief assumes, for the sake of argument, that England may have a right by occupation to settlements on the alluvial land at the mouth of the Esequibo, but maintains that the Spaniards held possession of all Guiana from the discovery in 1500 until Venezuela succeeded to the territory, and that Spain successfully resisted all efforts of the Dutch as well as of Sir Walter Raleigh "and other freebooters" to effect a lodgment.

Mr. Storrow says the British claim confessedly has no basis except occupation, and the rules of law applied even to the facts alleged not only give no support to the British attempt to extend the boundary, but are specifically and affirmatively fatal to it. He attacks the so-called temporary posts in the Cuyuni Basin and at Barima Point by showing that they were mere trading stations, quickly destroyed by the Spanish, who maintained sovereignty over the region, and proves that the actual settlements of the Dutch and Spanish were always separ

says every English or Dutch historian who pretends to serious consideration of the matter re-echoed without knowing it the judgment of Lord Stowell, which, oddly enough, escaped the notice of Prof. Pollock and Lord Salisbury.

After citing the treaty of Aranjuez to show by both the literal translation and the British rendering that the Dutch made no claim to the controlling shore of the Orinoco, Mr. Storrow takes up the Schomburgk line and traces its history. Incidentally, he finds that the British Blue Book leaves part of a sentence out of Schomburgk's memoirs therein quoted, which shows that Schomburgk had no idea his line would amount to anything until its termini at least should be agreed upon by the disputants.

Venezuela, it is said, never agreed to any of it. After Barima had been suggested as one end of the line and Venezuela protested, the assurance was given by Lord Palmerston that it was only to be considered "as a statement of the British claim," and subsequently the same thing was said by Lord Granville in 1881. Lord Aberdeen in 1884, and Lord Rosebery, in 1886, offered to agree to lines which they declared "would secure to Venezuela the undisturbed possession of the mouths of the Orinoco."

This, it is argued, was because Great Britain, under those Ministers, and, in fact, under all except Salisbury, felt that neither in law nor in good conscience could a claim to Barima be insisted upon. Mr. Storrow says:

Lord Salisbury is the only Minister who insisted upon a different view, and his claim grew every time he recurred to the subject.

A Change of Base.

The line marked by Schomburgk on the maps published by himself and by the Government, Mr. Storrow says, had been declared at the outset to be the definition of the British claim as merely a basis for discussion but now Great Britain said it owned territory within that line, and that all that would be submitted to arbitration was territory formerly claimed far outside of it.

But even the Schomburgk line had been altered and expanded. In every map and every description of it down to 1886, which was twenty years after Schomburgk's death, it was shown and described approximately as a north and south line, cutting across the Cuyuni and across its southern basin. This includes the maps of 1840, 1841, and 1847, published in the reports of his explorations; five separate maps published directly by the Government or by the Government authority—1840, 1867, 1875, 1879, and 1886—and ten in the official "colonial list," 1877-86—one of which maps, namely, that of 1875, in the Government publication of the Geological Survey, was stated in the text to be from a tracing of Schomburgk's final map in the possession of the Government.

The great map of the colony, about 5 by 4 feet in size, prepared by the Government surveyors in 1875, and based on a tracing of Schomburgk's map bearing Schomburgk's name, and still officially known as "Schomburgk's map," and published by Stanford in 1876, (dated 1875,) by procurement of the Colonial Government, showed the north and south line and a note on its face said:

The boundaries indicated in this map are those laid down by the late Robert Schomburgk.

An Alleged Discovery.

But in 1886, twenty years after Schomburgk's death, the Colonial Office "discovered" that all these maps were wrong; that Schomburgk's line went around by the great bend of the Cuyuni. It thereupon compelled Stanford to conceal his existing maps, and to change his plate by erasing the boundary which went across the headwaters of the Barima and across the Cuyuni, and by inserting another, which went around the great bend, and the maps so changed in 1886 still bore the date 1875, and no other date.

The new line first invented or asserted in 1886 thus appeared as if it were the original line of 1875, supported by the authority of the surveyors, whose names still appeared on the map, as before. This was perilously near the alteration of ancient landmarks and spoliation of records. It evidently deceived Lord Salisbury, who, Feb. 13, 1890, asserted it to be "the line surveyed by Sir R. Schomburgk in 1841." He did not survey this line in 1841 or in any other year.

In the course of his discussion of the Schomburgk line Mr. Storrow says:

The Schomburgk line was originally nothing but a speculative attempt or proposal to form the subject of discussion and negotiation. It has not in itself the slightest probative or presumptive value. It was stated merely as a definition of the British claims, and the attempt, after it had stood forty years, to alter both its location and its character, gives rise to reflections which it is not necessary to dwell upon. Nor would the recent attempt stand any better if some unpublished papers in the Colonial Office should lend a color of justification to it. The value of the line as a limitation of the British claim does not lie in the opinion of Schomburgk, but in the fact of its authoritative publication.

It must also be pointed out that in 1850 the two nations agreed that there should be no occupation of the disputed territory by either, and that in 1884, and subsequently, Great Britain invaded it with an armed force and took possession up to the expanded "Schomburgk line." On Feb. 20, 1887, Venezuela severed diplomatic relations with Great Britain.

A North and South Line.

Mr. Storrow says that the investigations demonstrate that Schomburgk died under the impression that he had drawn a north and south line, and the publications of his brother, who traveled with him, contain the same line. It also is claimed that this line never was altered until the discoveries of gold outside the original line gave a new speculative value to the region.

The line of all these authentic maps, it is alleged, strikes the Cuyuni, not at the Acarabisi River, where the Harrison surveying party was arrested last month, but at the Otomong River, which is twenty miles east of the Acarabisi. Below the Acarabisi Schomburgk planted stakes on the Acarabisi and at several other places, but the streams by which he placed them turned out to be, as he states in his report, much further to the west than he had supposed. They were, therefore, it is argued, far to the west of the line which in his memoir he had attempted to justify. It is for that reason undoubtedly that he made the line on the final map to run from Arakita, on the Amacura, to the Otomong, very nearly north and south, straight across the country. His large map of 1844, from which Brown made tracings, expressed his final conclusion, and after he had approved these publications during the twenty years of his life and the Government had approved them for over forty years, it is not permissible, in Mr. Storrow's opinion, to alter it after his death, upon a supposed inference from remarks made in any of his unpublished reports—if there be any such remarks.

Mr. Storrow again takes up the "settled" districts and says:

We have pointed out that Venezuela, for the sake of settlement, was ready to exempt the settled districts from arbitration. The region which it did then require to be arbitrated, and in which the recent gold diggings are found, contains no settlements even to-day. They are worked exclusively by negroes, who are hired on the coast and go up for three months at a time. There are no houses there, for they live in huts built in the Indian fashion or mere shantis, and no families and no permanent residents, unless that term be applied to a few negroes who have kitchen gardens, and perhaps a few foremen or officials whose duties keep them there.

Nor have the English spent any money for permanent improvements in these regions. With scarcely an exception, the gold is got by simple washing, by hand labor. The highest estimate of the total capital out in is $2,000,000, and that is chiefly to pay wages and current expenses until the product can be marketed. The output of gold, by official returns, has been $10,500,000. The Government gets a royalty of 90 cents an ounce, say rising $500,000; its royalty last year was $119,000.

"From the best information to be got from its Blue Books and reports," says Mr. Storrow, in conclusion, "England's total expense for clearing streams, roads, and everything else would be less than that. So, if every British subject or resident were required to-day to quit those regions with only what he would naturally carry with him, the colony would be $8,000,000 the richer for its invasion of the territory we claim, and no one would leave his 'home.'"

WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

Investigation Being Pushed on Both Sides of the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—While negotiations have been going on between the State Department at Washington and the British Foreign Office, the Venezuelan Boundary Commission has been at work steadily pushing its investigation. Abroad Prof. George L. Burr has been diving into the Dutch archives at The Hague, and out of musty volumes and old manuscripts has been collecting information hitherto unpublished and which is said to throw much light on the merits of the controversy.

In this work, and especially in the translation of important documents which have been discovered, he is being assisted by Dr. De Haan of Baltimore. Dr. De Haan was graduated recently from Johns Hopkins University as a Doctor of Philosophy, and is now on of the associate instructors in that institution. He is a linguist of rare proficiency, and thoroughly familiar with Dutch, Spanish, and English, and with excellent attainments in French, Arabic, and other tongues.

Prof. Burr will be joined soon by Commissioner Frederic R. Coudert, who sailed for Europe last Saturday. While abroad Mr. Coudert will inspect the Dutch archives and then push on to Rome to superintend the investigations now being carried on in the archives of the Propaganda with respect to the commencement, extent, and duration of the Catholic missions in the disputed territory.

On this side of the water the work is being prosecuted with equal vigor. Marcus Baker of the United States Government Survey, one of the carthographical experts of the commission, spent all of last week in Cambridge working in the Harvard Library in company with the Secretary.

He goes this week to Northeast Harbor for consultation with Dr. Gilman, who has been hard at work at his home in Maine.

President Brewer, on Lake Champlain; Judge Alvey, at Hagerstown; Dr. White, at Ithaca, and Mr. Mallet-Prevost, at Beach Bluff, Mass., have been pushing along the work, and a large amount of material is being examined and collected preparatory for the final report. At the same time the work has been going on at the office of the commission in Washington, where Perry Allen, the Assistant Secretary, is in charge.

The Commissioners are awaiting anxiously the promised supplement to the Blue Book. The want of this and the delay in the presentation of the three volumes of Venezuelan documents which were filed only recently has embarrassed the work of the commission, and has compelled delay which otherwise would have been avoided.

MR. VANDERBILT MUCH BETTER.

Takes Solid Food and Converses—Two Sons Go to Newport.

The condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt was so much improved yesterday morning that he was able to partake of solid food.

The first bulletin as to his condition was issued at 12:40 o'clock P. M., instead of at 9 o'clock, as heretofore. It read as follows:

Mr. Vanderbilt continues to show steady improvement. He has commenced taking solid food. No further bulletins will be issued.

JAMES W. McLANE, M. D.,
WILLIAM H. DRAPER, M. D.,
FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D.,
EDWARD G. JANEWAY, M. D.

Dr. McLane had remained at his patient's house all of Sunday night, and when he left for a short walk early in the morning he said: "Mr. Vanderbilt is much better than at any time since he was taken ill, and I look for his speedy and complete recovery."

The members of the family consider him out of danger. At 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday his two sons, Reginald and Alfred, started for Newport. Should he continue to improve Mr. Vanderbilt will be taken to Newport, possibly within two weeks. The change in the weather has been of great benefit to the sick man and has added much to his present favorable condition. The changing of his room has been the means of relieving him of the noise of passing vehicles, which the spreading of the tanbark did not entirely deaden.

He slept the greater portion of yesterday, and when he awoke he seemed much refreshed. He was able to move his right leg and arm more easily than on any preceding day, and conversed with the members of his family without difficulty.

Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt went out for a drive soon after the noon bulletin was issued.

Callers were not so numerous yesterday as on the day before. The servant at the door informed them of the continued improvement of Mr. Vanderbilt.

W. D. Sloane left the house about 11 o'clock last night. He said Mr. Vanderbilt had passed a comfortable day and continued to improve. They hoped to be able to take him to Newport in a few days.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who were called to New-York because of the illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt, returned here today on the yacht Conqueror. Alfred and Reginald Vanderbilt came in on the evening train and are at the Breakers.

WALTER S. CHURCHILL SENTENCED.

Convicted of Stealing Jewelry Belonging to James F. Caldwell.

Walter S. Churchill, thirty-eight years old, a bookkeeper, of Twenty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, was sentenced by Recorder Goff yesterday to one year in the penitentiary, having been found guilty yesterday of petit larceny in stealing jewelry.

The complainant in the case was James F. Caldwell of 341 West Fifty-seventh Street, the well-known starter of horse races and brother-in-law of Churchill. Another man was arrested in connection with the case, but is to have a separate trial.

Churchill was carried into court yesterday from the Tombs. He said he was suffering from locomotor ataxia. He threw his head back, closed his eyes, and hung limp on the arms of his supporters. When put in a chair he fell down like a heap of wet clothes, rolled his eyes, and allowed his tongue to loll from his mouth.

Mr. Caldwell said Churchill was exaggerating his physical trouble, which was due to cigarettes. He said the young man had always been a source of trouble to his family.

Mrs. Adeline S. Churchill, the first witness, testified that the jewelry stolen was locked in a bureau, and that one day in June she missed it. Walter had been living in the house and knew where the key to the bureau was kept. The jewelry was found to be missing a few days after Mrs. Caldwell's return from a hospital, where she had been for five days. She accused her son of taking the jewelry, but he denied the charge. She said Walter afterward gave the pawntickets to Mr. Caldwell, who redeemed the stolen jewelry.

Policeman Thompson testified that Churchill told him a week before the arrest that he understood he was accused of stealing jewelry, and wanted to give himself up. He said he had pawned the jewelry for his sister, Mrs. Caldwell, who wanted to get some whisky. The witness did not arrest him, as there was no complaint then.

Mr. Caldwell identified the jewelry and told about getting the pawntickets from the defendant.

Mrs. Caldwell was then called. She is tall, slender, and good looking, and dresses richly. She is about twenty-five years old, and her husband is sixty-three years old. There was a great deal of vehemence in her voice as she denied that she gave the jewelry to her brother to pawn.

On cross-examination she was asked if she did not go to the hospital for treatment for alcoholism. The Recorder ruled out the question.

Churchill was then carried to the witness chair. In a loud, clear voice he told about the jewelry. He said:

I did not steal the jewelry. My sister, Mrs. Caldwell, came to me one day in June much under the influence of liquor and said to me: "Walter, I want a drink badly. Don't you think I do?" I said I thought a drink wouldn't hurt her. She brought me the jewelry and asked me to pawn it and buy some rum for her. I did so. She said she would soon have lots of money, which she was going to get from that "old fool," her husband. She gave the diamond earrings to the cook to pawn to buy rum for her. My sister was drunk for two weeks.

The witness stepped down and Mrs. Helen Walton took the stand. She said she had known the defendant and his sister for many years. Counsel for Churchill put a number of questions, with the view of showing that Mrs. Caldwell was frequently intoxicated, but the Recorder ruled them all out.

The case was then given to the jury, and in half an hour it returned a verdict of guilty of petit larceny.

DEVICES OF ECLIPSE OBSERVERS.

Twenty-five Photographic Instruments in One Machine.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Advices received yesterday from Japan say the expeditions to take observations of solar eclipses are flocking to Japan.

The steamer Coronet, with a party of United States scientists, reached Yokohama on June 22. Among the party were Capt. and Mrs. A. James, Prof. and Mrs. Todd, Chief Engineer Pemberton, United States Navy; E. A. Thompson, Chief Astronomical Mechanic; Mr. Gerrish of Harvard University, Frank Thompson, Assistant Astronomical Mechanic; Dr. Adriance, and A. W. Francis.

The eclipse will begin near Shetland Islands, off the coast of Scotland. Thence its track curves upward across the north coast of Norway, through Lapland, bisecting the southernmost island of the Nova Zembla group, then crosses Siberia to the Gulf of Tartary, and south to the Island of Yezo.

On the Island of Yezo the eclipse will begin at 3:05 on Aug. 9 and will last two minutes and forty seconds. It is proposed to establish a large equatorial mount, which will have twenty-five instruments pointed at the sun, and which will be operated automatically by electricity. The instruments will take between 500 and 600 negatives of the corona.

Prof. Schaeberle of Lick University, California, had arrived a week before the Coronet. The French scientists came about the same time, and the party of English astronomers is expected in three days. Prof. Schaeberle proceeds to Akkesh and Prof. Todd to Mobetsi.

POMMERY
"SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).
"SELECTED for the Banquet in Hamburg given to the GERMAN EMPEROR and the GERMAN PRINCES."
N. Y. TIMES.

THREATENED TO MOB POLICEMAN.

Said to Have Brutally Clubbed a Prisoner—Citizens to Complain.

Policeman John J. Bannon of the Mercer Street Police Station was nearly mobbed by a number of indignant citizens last night at Fourteenth Street and Broadway for assaulting Michael J. Gilder of 777 Second Avenue, whom he had placed under arrest.

A large theatre crowd was passing a restaurant at 44 East Fourteenth Street, of which Warren L. Jones is proprietor, at about 11 o'clock, when many were attracted by a disturbance in the place. They saw Jones expostulating with a man at the cashier's desk. He was demanding a week's wages, which he said was due him. The proprietor denied the claim.

The man was Gilder. He was told to leave the restaurant, and was going out when one of the employes called the policeman, who ran in and caught Gilder by the lapel of the coat.

He shook him roughly and demanded why he was creating a disturbance there. Gilder, who is a small man, seemed afraid of Bannon, and said he would go quietly with him.

A number of gentlemen said afterward that Bannon did not wait, but struck Gilder with his club on the back, side, shoulders, and legs until the man cried for mercy. His pleadings and groans were heard half a block away and attracted a large gathering about the place.

Bannon then dragged his prisoner to the sidewalk, striking at every step and telling him to stop making any disturbance. The policeman himself, who was said to be intoxicated, spoke in a loud voice.

Another policeman made his way through the crowd and told Bannon to be careful with his prisoner, and then sent for a patrol wagon. Meanwhile a dozen men pushed forward toward Bannon and spoke threateningly to him for his ill treatment of Gilder. They were followed by others, all of whom raised their voices against Bannon until at one time it looked as if serious trouble would result.

A woman told Bannon he was a brute and then burst into tears. Then she went into hysterics and was led away by friends.

Before the patrol wagon arrived the indignant crowd increased and several times the cry of "Lynch him!" was heard. Gilder was conveyed to the station house and locked up.

An impromptu indignation meeting was held at Fourteenth Street and Broadway by eight men, who viewed the entire proceedings. They went to Police Headquarters to ask for information as to how charges should be brought against Policeman Bannon. They were told to go to the Mercer Street Station to see Capt. Drew. That official told them to call at Police Headquarters this morning and make charges to Inspector Cortright.

This they said they would do, and a committee of three was appointed to make the formal charges against Bannon.

The eight men are B. R. Meyer of Cincinnati, W. L. Beers of 186 Remson Street, Brooklyn; F. L. Bussey of 216 East Fifteenth Street, Morris Struckauf of 310 Church Street, R. Smith of 125 Bleecker Street, George York of 180 East Third Street, T. Tergament of 15 Whitehall Street, and W. H. McKenna of 179 Sixth Avenue. Mr. Beers was made Chairman of the committee.

MURDER MYSTERY IN WHITE PLAINS

Michael Kelly's Body, with Three Bullet Wounds, Lying Beside the Track.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 20.—Michael Kelly, a young carriage painter of this city, was murdered last night or this morning, but by whom is unknown. He was shot behind and in front of the right ear and in one shoulder. His body was found lying beside the railroad tracks of the New-York and Harlem Division of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad at 2 o'clock A. M., by Daniel Champnois and Willie Fox, who were walking up the track to their homes.

The men removed the body from the track, and later it was taken to Ryan's morgue. Kelly was twenty-five years old, industrious and sober. There were no witnesses of the tragedy, so far as can be learned.

The young man had been to Silver Lake during the evening in company with James Sullivan, a particular friend, who says he parted with Kelly at Doll's Union Hotel, which is at the Railroad Avenue crossing. Kelly was then sober, and said he was going to his home, in Madison Avenue, a mile up the track.

In the vicinity of where Kelly was killed is an Italian settlement, and it is suspected that one of the Italians was the murderer. When the members of the community were interrogated to-day they declined to admit that they had any knowledge of the affair.

The theory about this city is that Kelly was paying attention to a young woman known as "Big Nora," and that some Italian shot him in a fit of jealous rage and then placed the body on the railroad track in the hope that it would be mutilated in a manner to hide the bullet wounds. It is significant that the woman could not be found to-day in her usual haunts. The police think she knows about the affair.

Various persons heard shots last night, but as the firing of pistols and guns at dogs and cats, with which the village is overrun, is of nightly occurrence, nothing was thought of the matter at the time.

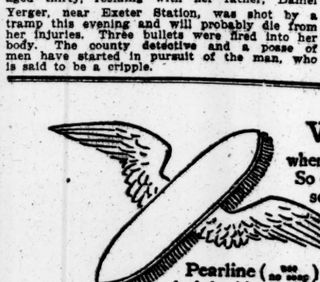
George B. Lent, the employer of the murdered man, speaks in the highest terms of his industry, and says he was a first-class workman at his trade of carriage painter. It would have been impossible for him to have inflicted the wounds on himself.

National Convention of Deaconesses.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 20.—The National Deaconess Convention began its session in Ocean Grove to-day. All that was done in the afternoon was the holding of a private conference in the chapel. The opening devotional exercises were led by Mrs. W. Burris of Washington. Mrs. Jane Bancroft Robinson of Detroit, the Secretary of the Deaconess Bureau, formally opened the convention, after which Miss E. A. Mellimoyl of the Cleveland Home delivered an address on "The Qualifications and Duties of the Superintendent of a Deaconess Home." The delegates were entertained this evening at Mrs. Kent's Summer home at Bradley Beach.

Woman Shot by a Crippled Tramp.

READING, Penn., July 20.—Mrs. Isaac Reher, aged thirty, residing with her father, Daniel Yerger, near Exeter Station, was shot by a tramp this evening and will probably die from her injuries. Three bullets were fired into her body. The county detectives and a posse of men have started in pursuit of the man, who is said to be a cripple.


Work flies right along
when you take Pearline (use without soap) to it. So does the dirt. Every scrubbing brush seems to have wings. You get through your cleaning in half the time you used to, and without any commotion or fuss.
Pearline (use without soap) saves rubbing. That means a good deal besides easy work, even in house-cleaning. Paint and wood-work and oil cloth, etc., are worn out by rubbing.
Pearline (use without soap) cleans, with the least labor, and without the least harm, anything in the world that water doesn't hurt.
Millions Pearline

HE MAY HANDLE THE CASH

MR. BLISS CAN AGAIN BE TREASURER FOR REPUBLICANS.

Will Not Serve for McKinley League, However, and Did Not Know About Its Appeal—Looking for Headquarters for G. O. P. in This City—Proposed Mass Meeting May Be Postponed—Mr. Reed Objects to Cooper Union.

If Cornelius N. Bliss will accept the position of Treasurer to the National Republican Committee, the committee will be glad of his service.

This information comes from Republicans in this city who are on confidential terms with Mark A. Hanna. They say that if Mr. Bliss does not choose to succeed himself in this capacity, Mr. Hanna will be glad to elect him as one of the Advisory Committee.

The other member of the Advisory Committee from this State, it is said, is likely to be Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, who is a member of the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Bliss has not definitely determined whether he will again serve as keeper of the cash box for the National organization. But he did say yesterday, with some emphasis, that he would not serve as Treasurer of the McKinley League. His name had been given in a circular appeal for funds for the league sent out by John E. Milholland and George E. Matthews.

When Mr. Bliss read the appeal in the papers yesterday morning, he received his first intimation that subscriptions to the cause were to be sent to him. He did not know that any such appeal was to be made, and the use of his name was not only without his authority but without his knowledge. He promptly sent word to Mr. Milholland that he could not accept the responsibility.

When Mr. Hanna comes to this city he will see Mr. Bliss, and the question of the Treasurership of the committee then probably will be settled.

Mr. Hanna's visit may be delayed a little longer than was at first expected. Some Republicans who have recently had correspondence with him expect he will arrive next Monday, instead of to-morrow or next day, although the precise date will depend on the time required to complete his business in Chicago.

Several buildings have been inspected by local Republicans, which they think may be available as headquarters here. One is the house at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Another is the Brunswick Hotel, which is now closed. Some have suggested rooms on the third and fourth floors of the insurance building at the corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street, adjoining Dr. Parkhurst's church.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, would like to see the headquarters located in the building occupied by the league, in West Twenty-third Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

The Republican County Committee, which was expecting to open its campaign for McKinley with a mass meeting in Cooper Union, at which Speaker Reed and Senator-elect Foraker were to be the principal speakers, may be compelled to postpone its meeting for a few days. This will be due to a change in the place of meeting, to suit Mr. Reed. He is said to hold a prejudice against Cooper Union.

The County Committee yesterday telegraphed him that Carnegie Hall would be secured for the meeting at as early a date as possible, if he preferred that place.

A REAR TENEMENT DECISION.

The Board's Application for Appraisers Declared to be Imperfect.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, handed down a decision denying the application of the Board of Health for the appointment of appraisers to fix the value in condemnation proceedings of certain rear tenements which were ordered vacated by the board.

It was asserted in the four cases on which argument was heard several weeks ago that the Court could not name the appraisers, as the act under which they were to be appointed was unconstitutional, as it limited the powers of the appraisers within certain lines as to the value they could put on the condemned properties.

Justice Lawrence says in his opinion:

By the amendment made to Chapter 567 of the Laws of 1895, it is provided that the Board of Health may institute proceedings in the Supreme Court for the condemnation of buildings, and that the aforesaid proceedings shall be instituted and carried on in the manner prescribed by the Code of the Civil Service, except as modified by the act.

There is no special provision in the act modifying the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure specifying what the petition of a party seeking to condemn lands shall contain. Section 3,360 of the Code of Civil Procedure specifies the allegations which a petition for the appointment of Commissioners for the condemning of lands must contain, and, among others, Section 5 provides that the petition should state that the plaintiff has been unable to agree with the owner of the property for its purchase and the reason for such inability, and Section 6, "the value of the property to be condemned." It is objected that the petitions in these cases do not contain any such allegations, and I find that this objection is correct.

Various objections were raised upon the argument as to the constitutionality of the act. As stated, except in the clearest of cases, it is not proper to declare an act unconstitutional at Special Term, but I am free to say that from my examination of the act I do not consider that the Constitutional objections are well founded.

I do, however, think that it is essential under the provisions of the act of 1895 that the petition should contain all the averments which are required by Section 3,360 of the Code of Civil Procedure to give the court jurisdiction. The motion for the appointment of Commissioners will, therefore, be denied, with leave to the petitioners to amend their petitions if so advised.

This decision, while delaying the appointment of the Commissioners, is really a victory for the Board of Health in that the act is practically declared to be constitutional. At the time of the hearing it was admitted by the attorney for the board that certain legal provisions had not been complied with in the petition, and an effort was made to allow the board to amend and let the question go to the court on its constitutionality alone. Cuneo, in whose case the decision was made, objected, and thus comes a decision on the objections to the petition in form.

BLAND WOULDN'T BE GOVERNOR.

Says He Would Refuse a Nomination if Tendered.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The friends of R. P. Bland have been persistent in their demands that he become the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, but he has refused, and has stated that he wished to return to Congress. To set the matter at rest, Mr. Bland sent the following telegram to a local Democratic leader:

"No one is authorized to use my name for Governor. As stated over and over again, I would not accept the nomination. I am not in the habit of lying about an important matter like this. If the convention should nominate me over my protest, it would have its work to do over again. I would not accept it."

WAGE EARNER.

Got Overboard Without Knowing It.

Mary Dernelle, fifty-nine years old, of 107 Bodine Street, Long Island City, was yesterday found floating in the water at the foot of Borden Avenue, off Hunter's Point. Deckhand Williams of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, who discovered the woman, with the assistance of his companions rescued her and summoned an ambulance. She was resuscitated and taken home. She had no idea as to how she came to be in the water, and it is supposed that she accidentally stepped overboard from the dock.

Hamburg Line Makes Transfers.

Capt. Schuck, formerly Superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line docks at Havre, France, yesterday morning took charge of the company's business in Hoboken. The Captain relieved Capt. Bradenhausen, who left yesterday on a vacation of about three months. It is said that Capt. Bradenhausen is desirous of being transferred to the company's offices in Germany.

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PRACTICAL TALKS ON SILVER.

People Befogged and Misguided.

As I go about town and listen to the discussion of the silver question which proceeds unceasingly, night and day, men of all sorts contributing to it, I am more and more appreciative of the force of a remark made to me a short time ago by a New-York newspaper man. He said:

"If I had a steam yacht, with accommodations for about fifty persons, I'd guarantee to wind up this silver movement mighty quick, provided anybody would assure me that the invitations would be accepted that I should send out for a party to sail around the world."

"What do you mean?" I demanded when my newspaper friend stopped short and regarded me as though he expected me to fall in with what he had said.

"Why," he answered, "I'd make up a party of politicians. I'll bet you if I should take fifty politicians I have in mind aboard a steam yacht, and keep them away from the United States till after election, there wouldn't be anything left of the silver movement. It's a politician's movement—it isn't a popular movement."

I doubt that the thing could be done with one steam yacht—it might be necessary to charter an ocean liner. But that is immaterial. The intent of the remark was to illustrate the undoubted fact that the people in certain sections of the country are being led astray, befogged, fooled, swindled by a body of politicians numerically insignificant.

That this is true any one may prove to his satisfaction who will get out among the people and listen to what they have to say about silver.

"Good many smart men are for free silver," a street-car acquaintance remarked yesterday. "How do you account for that if the free-coinage idea is absurd and dishonest, as the New-York papers tell us it is?"

"There are two kinds of politicians," I replied. "Those of one sort are moved by patriotic motives, vote as their judgments and consciences direct, and if elected to office invariably do what they consider right, regardless of consequences.

"Politicians of the other sort often are spoken of as weather cocks. With them one rule of conduct is, 'Anything to get there.' They paste this rule in their hats; write it on the walls of the bedchambers, where they may read it the last thing at night and the first thing in the morning; never let it go out of their minds for an instant.

"The anything-to-get-there politicians, seeing the growth of silver sentiment in their communities, due to the persistent propaganda of the mine owners, instead of antagonizing that sentiment, instead of fighting it down, have espoused it and are hoping it may serve to keep them in office.

"I recall an incident that illustrates this point. When the silver agitation was going on in 1877 and 1878 there was a Republican State Convention in Illinois. The leaders got together the day before the convention to talk over the silver question. John A. Logan said it would be necessary to pacify the silver men. 'We'll lose the State,' said Mr. Logan, 'if we don't.' 'No, Sir,' said 'Charley' Farwell, who afterward was a United States Senator. 'We can crush this silver movement. Make an honest declaration and a square fight, and you'll find the people of Illinois will stand by you.' Farwell had his way to all intents and purposes. There was a sound-money campaign, and Illinois voted for sound money.

"If the anything-to-get-there idea had prevailed in that Illinois Convention the State would have gone for free silver as a matter of course. If John A. Logan and the others had gone up and down the State preaching flatism instead of honest money, the people would have followed them.

"Naturally, the people depend on their public men to guide them. If the Congressman comes back from Washington and tells his constituents that they are right in their leanings toward free silver, they'll lean all the harder. The Congressman knows that the free-silver idea is absurd, immoral, wicked, but he wants to get back to Congress.

"There's another thing. Some public men are in the market ready to espouse pretty near any opinion and advocate pretty near any policy if there is anything in it. Don't you know that at the Illinois Convention the colored delegate, speaking for his delegation, said: 'We're for sound money if we're treated right.' That meant $10 a head. The influential public man whose influence is in the market wouldn't look at $10, but $1,000 might tempt him, and five times that would make him a devoted, eloquent, adherent of any cause.

"Suppose, now, you were one of a lot of silver-mine owners who knew that free coinage would double the wealth of your mines. You must have a Congress and a President. How will you get them? The first thing that comes into your head is that you must command the support of influential public men. You select an intermediary and instruct him to 'retain' this man, that man, and the other. Presently you learn that your instructions have been obeyed, and before long you read of silver speeches in the Senate and House by strong men—strong intellectually, I mean. They plead for silver as the advocate pleads for the prisoner at the bar.

"And what do the people say? Why, they say as you said to me, 'This free-silver idea can't be absurd and dishonest when Senator So-and-So and Representative So-and-So indorse it.'

"Betwixt the propagandists and the anything-to-get-there fellows, the people are led into the complete espousal of an idea that couldn't stand before the country ten days if our public men were all honest."

"How about Bryan?" inquired my street-car acquaintance. "Is he a propagandist, or an anything-to-get-there man?"

"I guess both," I answered. "He has been working for the Bimetallic League ever since he left Congress, drawing a salary from that organization to go about the country and fool the people. The league couldn't get a better man for that work. He's what they call a 'slick' talker. He is worth more as a talker than any other man in the employ of the mine owners. He's a first-class propagandist. He could talk for any cause. If he should turn about tomorrow and talk gold to the people to whom he has preached silver, and call out, 'Right about face—forward march!' there would be plenty of those he has misguided who would follow him under the gold banner.

"Whether Bryan is an anything-to-get-there man, you must judge for yourself by his speeches, his course in Congress, and his movements since he left Congress. The one thing we know, though, is that he has been for several years a hired propagandist. Instead of earning his living practicing law he has earned it preaching fifty-three-cent dollars, flatism, and repudiation."

WAGE EARNER.

CHESS EXPERTS AT PLAY.

OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY AT NUREMBERG.

Pillsbury Did Not Play as He Had a Bye—Steinitz Defeated Schallopp, and the Other American Representative, Showalter, Was Beaten by Charousek in a King's Gambit Declined—Results of the Other Games in the First Round.

NUREMBERG, July 20.—The first round of the international chess tournament was begun at 9 o'clock this morning. The following are the results of the games:

Schiffers beat Albin in a Zukertort opening after 32 moves.
Lasker beat Porges in a Ruy Lopez after 37 moves.
Janowsky beat Marco in a Ruy Lopez after 30 moves.
Steinitz beat Schallopp in a queen's gambit declined after 46 moves.
Tschigorin beat Winawer in a Vienna game after 36 moves.
Charousek beat Showalter in a king's gambit declined after 54 moves.
Walbrodt and Schlechter drew a Scotch game after 31 moves.
Tarrasch beat Maroczy in a queen's gambit declined after 62 moves.
Blackburne beat Teichmann in a two knights' defense after 37 moves.
Pillsbury had a bye.

THE PLAYERS FROM AMERICA.

Something About the Men Who Will Compete at Nuremberg.

The three chess players that the United States has sent to take part in the Nuremberg chess tourney, which began yesterday, will doubtless be able to acquit themselves with credit in their struggle with the European masters.

Steinitz, the unquestioned champion of the world for a quarter of a century, has shown in recent tourneys that he is still the peer of any living player. He has succumbed only to Lasker, who is at the zenith of his skill, while Steinitz is declining from a higher station than Lasker will probably attain.

Pillsbury made a comet-like entrance on the world's chess arena by his magnificent play at Hastings. While he lost ground at the Petersburg match, he must still be reckoned as one of the first five chess players of the day. The other four are, of course, Steinitz, Lasker, Tschigorin, and Tarrasch.

Showalter is new to European chess. This is his first experience in a great international tourney conducted on the magnitude with which such affairs are carried on in Germany. His recent play, however, with such masters as Albin, Lipschuetz, Barry, and Kemeny shows that he is one of the greatest living players. As this is his first appearance in Europe, after numerous brilliant triumphs in this country, his play will probably attract more attention at the start than that of any of the American representatives.

The question as to what may be the chances of the American players becomes more interesting since the publication yesterday of the "pairing" for the nineteen rounds. This pairing shows the way in which each will play in the different rounds; but the rounds themselves are not to be consecutive. Each morning one figure is drawn from the number of rounds yet remaining unplayed, and this figure will indicate the round for the day.

The nineteenth round may be drawn first, and the first round may be played on the tenth day, and so on; but the pairing of the players remains fixed by the balloting of Sunday.

Steinitz and Pillsbury have fared well in the drawing for pairs. They have the first move in nearly all their important games. Showalter, on the other hand, has the second move in his most important games.

The first move is generally conceded to give a considerable advantage, as it enables a player to choose his opening, and it generally wins in a majority of the games. Pillsbury and Steinitz have particularly distinguished themselves as first-move players. They like their own openings, and Pillsbury, in his later practice, will generally turn his defense into the lines of the Petroff, so that he may direct the game instead of leaving it in the hands of his opponent.

Showalter plays a magnificent defensive game, possibly a better game with the black than with the white pieces. He also is fond of the Petroff for the same reason that Pillsbury likes it, and he will astonish some of his distinguished adversaries by his mastery of the defense.

Steinitz plays white against Tschigorin, Blackburne, Showalter, Lasker, and Pillsbury, his most formidable opponents. Tarrasch is the only player of his class who has the move against him.

Pillsbury plays first against Blackburne, Showalter, Lasker, Tarrasch, and Tschigorin. The only player of his rank who will have first move against him is Steinitz.

Showalter has the move against Blackburne, Schiffers, Walbrodt, Tarrasch, Tschigorin, Winawer, and Schlechter, all of whom may be said to be in his class except Tarrasch and Tschigorin, who are superior to him. He plays second against Lasker, Pillsbury, and Steinitz, who outrank him, and against Teichmann, Schallopp, and Marco, who are probably his equals in rank.

It seems extremely probable, therefore, that Steinitz and Pillsbury, if their strength holds out, will end among the first three players, and Showalter among the first six. Further than this it would be too audacious to venture. Americans would like to see the trio bring back the first, second, and third prizes.

The Petroff for the defense and the Queen's pawn for the attack bid fair to monopolize the openings. Pillsbury has given the Petroff a new lease of popularity, and all players of the modern school seem to prefer the Queen's pawn opening for white.

With the exception of Lipke, Von Bardeleben, Weiss, Rosenthal, and Bird, all the really great players of the world are at Nuremberg, and it is confidently expected that the present tourney will be the greatest ever held.

FINE DAY AT LONG BRANCH.

Bicyclists, Bathers, and Owners of Horses Make Good Use of It.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 20.—The weather to-day was all that could be wished for. Bic

MESSAGE FROM MANITOU

THE LONG-EXPECTED MANIFESTO OF THE ST. LOUIS BOLTERS.

Teller and His Associates Announce that They Will Support Bryan and Sewall—Their Election, They Say, Will Rescue the Country from the "Money Power" and Bring Prosperity to All the People—Cheap Talk and Weak Logic.

MANITOU, Col., July 20.—The committee of bolting Republicans who have been in session here for several days late this afternoon made public the following manifesto:

We deem it fitting that we, who have heretofore affiliated with the National Republican Party, and who have rejected the financial plank of the platform adopted at St. Louis and refused to support the nominees of the convention, should state our position in the Presidential campaign and give briefly our reasons in support thereof.

When certain delegates to the National Republican Convention repudiated the financial plank of the platform and withdrew from the convention, we determined we would give our support to such candidates as should appear most willing and capable of aiding in the restoration of silver to its rightful place as standard money.

The Democratic Party has at its Chicago Convention taken a position in its platform so pronouncedly favorable to silver, and has nominated candidates of such unquestionable convictions in favor of the bimetallic policy and of such personal character, that we have determined to give them our support. We support such candidates because they represent the great principles of bimetallism, which we believe to be the cause of humanity, of civilization, and the paramount question now before the American people.

We therefore announce that we shall by voice and vote support Messrs. Bryan and Sewall for President and Vice President, and we appeal to all citizens, and especially Republicans who feel as we do that gold monometallism would be of lasting injury to the country, to act with us in securing their election.

The Democrats who believe in the gold standard are announcing their intention to support McKinley or proposing to put a third candidate in the field for the avowed purpose of aiding Mr. McKinley's election. A great number of leading and influential Democratic journals have declared they will support the Republican nominees. It is evident there is to be a union of forces on the part of the advocates and supporters of the gold standard to elect Mr. McKinley and a Congress favorable to him which will support the financial policy outlined in the Republican platform.

To those who believe in bimetallism, which means the equal treatment of both gold and silver at the mints of the Nation, there is but one course to pursue, and that is to unite all the silver forces and to oppose with all our might the candidate representing the policy which, we believe, is fraught with disaster to the Nation and ruin to the people. Gold monometallism means the shifting to gold alone as primary money all the burdens of commerce and credit formerly borne by gold and silver, and as the world's stock of these metals has always been about equal in amount, it means the doubling of the burden upon gold. Doubling the burden upon gold means doubling the demand for the same, and doubling the demand of necessity doubles the value thereof.

This gradual shifting to gold of all the burdens of both gold and silver has caused a gradual and steady increase in the value of every dollar redeemable in gold, and hence a gradual and steady decline in the value of every commodity that is measured by that dollar.

The Republican supporters of Mr. McKinley consented to the insertion in the St. Louis platform of the gold-standard declaration, only thin-veneered by a declaration for bimetallism, "when the leading commercial nations of the world should consent," but until that consent was gained the gold standard must be maintained. It is well known that such consent cannot be obtained from Great Britain, and that declaration means nothing. Mr. McKinley consented to the declaration for the gold standard in the platform, and in his recent speeches has accepted it and has become the advocate thereof. He has shown by his speeches heretofore made that he understood the danger of the gold standard and the distress which would be inflicted upon the American people by its adoption, and yet he pledges the people to support and maintain that system and fasten upon them all the evils of the financial system which he has heretofore repudiated if they will make him President.

Whatever may have been his attitude on the money question in the past, he must inevitably hereafter support the same financial system that the present Democratic Administration has, and if elected must continue the policy of Mr. Cleveland in the sale of bonds in the time of peace. Hence, with the success of Mr. McKinley we may look for a continued increase of the public debt and the sale of bonds to maintain the gold standard.

That the condition of the country is not satisfactory all admit. The producers of wealth are not receiving fair compensation for their labor, whether in field, factory, or mine; enterprise has ceased, values are constantly declining; labor is unemployed; discontent and distress prevail to an extent never before known in the history of the country, and no reason can be found for such an unhappy condition save in a vicious monetary system.

Those who profess to deplore the present financial condition and oppose the free coinage of silver are divided in opinion as to what is the cause of the present condition. Some declare that it is because we have too much tariff; others that we have not enough; while the fact exists that every gold-standard country in the world, whether it has high or low tariff, is now, and has been during recent years, in the throes of a financial panic, and every silver-standard country, compared with its former condition, is enjoying a universal development and degree of prosperity hitherto unknown in its history.

While we thus differ in opinion we unite in asserting that the gold standard must be maintained until foreign countries shall signify their willingness that the American people shall exercise the right of freemen and create a financial system of their own.

If we overlook the humiliation and degradation we must feel on account of such a declaration of financial dependence we may well inquire when the consent of the leading commercial nations will be obtained.

No one who has read the proceedings of three international monetary conferences that have already been held, or who has examined the impracticable propositions at those conferences can for a moment believe that any international bimetallic agreement can ever be made with the consent of all "the leading commercial nations of the world."

When will Great Britain, controlled as she is by the creditor classes, who collect vast sums of money for interest due her and her citizens, who buy of us annually many more millions than she sells to us and whose interest it is to make the pound sterling purchase as much of our products as possible, consent that we shall be financially independent as we are supposed to be politically independent? When did the creditor classes of Great Britain give us or in any way yield an advantage such as they now possess through the maintenance of the gold standard?

There is no hope for international bimetallism until the United States shall establish bimetallism for itself, and when that is done international bimetallism may be secured without the consent of Great Britain. The United States on all other subjects of legislation acts independently of any other nation on earth. By what process of reasoning is its right, authority, or ability to legislate upon this, the most important subject with which it has to deal, questioned or denied?

With a Nation equal in wealth and power to one-fourth of the world it is cowardly to say that we must ask the permission of Great Britain to establish and maintain a financial policy of our own. Believing as we do that a return to the monetary system especially recognized in the Constitution and completely provided for by law from 1792 till 1873 affords the only ground of hope for the betterment of the distressed condition of all the classes except those who live by the increment that money loaned gives to those who loan it, we appeal to all classes to rally to the support of the only candidates whose success indicates any hope of relief.

Let the merchant and business man whose dwindling and lessened profits have, despite his care and economy, brought him face to face with bankruptcy and ruin; the professional man whose best efforts scarcely afford him compensation for his labor alone; the farmer, the continually falling prices of whose products have left him no returns for capital invested and work performed, and last, but not least, let the grand army of laboring men, so called, the artisan, the mechanic, and the miner, and every one who depends upon his daily labor for his daily bread, look about him and observe the great number of those who vainly seek for a chance to work—upon the great army of enforced idlers and one and all resolve to try not an experiment, for bimetallism is not an experiment, but rather a return to a policy that throughout the vicissitudes of our Nation's infancy, through the internecine struggle of its manhood kept us a great, free, and prosperous Nation, in which the laborer was not only respected and employed, but was so compensated that want and distress such as now weigh upon us was unknown.

Let the lesson of history, too recent and too plain to be gainsaid or denied, be heeded, and let there be no fear that a system that so wonderfully protected labor, developed business enterprise, and secured to the Nation a contented and prosperous people in the past, will do aught but bring to us a return of like prosperity, the predictions of disaster of our opponents to the contrary notwithstanding.

In Mr. Bryan the Chicago Convention placed at the head of its ticket a gentleman of exceptional ability and of high character. No man of his age was better known throughout the United States than he. A member of Congress for four years, he commanded the admiration and respect of all his associates in that body as a scholarly statesman and profound thinker. No man had ever assailed his character or in any way questioned his integrity or moral worth. His character is a fit example for the young men of this country. He has shown in all his public utterances that he loves his country and his countrymen, and that he sympathizes with them in their distress.

He has also shown that he believed the financial system which makes gold the standard of value was in a great degree the cause of the depressions and financial distress prevalent throughout the land; that the condition now existing will continue while the present monetary system lasts, and that he would fain return to the use of both gold and silver as they were used prior to 1873, and he has proposed such a change of the financial system by the usual constitutional methods.

Such was the character and such the political opinions of the candidate known to his countrymen, who, by their representatives in convention selected from every State in the Union, put him in nomination for the highest office within the gift of the American people.

This is a critical period in our National history. Our industrial and financial independence of other nations and peoples is involved in this campaign, and we firmly believe that there will be no return of prosperity until we shall have changed our financial system so as to restore the bimetallic system established by the fathers of the Republic, and so believing, we urge all friends of gold and silver as standard money and the opponents of a single gold standard to give Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall their hearty support. In advising this course we do not consider it necessary that they shall abandon or surrender their political views on other questions.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of the issues of this campaign, for ourselves and our associates we respectfully submit the foregoing to the candid consideration of the American people.

H. M. TELLER,
FRED D. DUBOIS,
LEE MANTLE,
CHARLES S. HARTMAN,
EDGAR WILSON,
JOHN F. SHAFROTH,
A. M. STEVENSON,
Committee.

MANITOU, Col., July 20, 1896.

Those who take the trouble to read this manifesto will wonder why its preparation consumed so much time. Practically it is nothing but a repetition of the silver talk that has been heard time and again in Congress and elsewhere.

TOO MUCH CORRESPONDENCE.

Bryan Makes Some Suggestions with Reference to His Mail.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 20.—When Mr. Bryan entered his library this morning to begin the day's work he was appalled by the formidable array of letters and telegrams lying on his desk. Hard work on the part of Mrs. Bryan and himself and Mr. Schwind, the temporary private secretary, has not made much of a hole in the small mountain of correspondence. Seeing how matters stood, Mr. Bryan this morning drew up this statement for publication:

LINCOLN, Neb., July 20.

To the Public:

My daily mail has grown so large that I find it impossible to read all letters received, and still more impossible to reply at length to each. Those who are interested in the success of our cause will appreciate the situation and pardon me for making the following suggestions:

First—As time will not permit a full discussion of political questions in so large a number of private letters, I shall, in order to avoid discrimination, reserve all such discussions for public occasions.

Second—All offers of services and suggestions as to the conduct of the campaign should be made to the National Committeemen representing the various States and Territories.

Third—All requests for campaign literature should be addressed to the Secretary of the National Committee at National Headquarters as soon as headquarters are opened.

If friends will be kind enough to observe the above suggestions, I shall be able to devote my time more fully to the work of the campaign.

W. J. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan took possession of his new office in the Lincoln Hotel yesterday. He has four communicating rooms at his disposal, and will use them principally for consultation. He will continue to do most of his work at his residence. The necessity for a manager of the political end of his business is becoming apparent, and it is probable the National Committee will send him some competent person to handle his mail, look after visitors, arrange interviews, and prepare schedules for his railway journeys.

SEWALL PLEADS FOR HARMONY.

Wants the Gold Democrats in Maine to Stultify Themselves.

BATH, Me., July 20.—Arthur Sewall, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, speaking of the outlook in this State with respect to the September election, said:

"I have been in cousultation and correspondence with men from all parts of Maine, and I know that there was never before such a chance for us to carry the State. The people are aroused; they are looking into these questions. But with divided forces we cannot hope to win.

"The fundamental principle of Democracy is that the majority must rule. I fail to see why a question of finance, which is wholly a matter for Congress to deal with, and upon which a Governor cannot possibly act, either directly or indirectly, should be used to split our party in this State.

"The fact that the Republican press is so enthusiastic in its praise of those gold men who oppose any agreement in this State is very significant—they know that with a united Democracy Winslow can carry this State."

BURNS DEFENDED HIS GOAT.

Then Billy, Two Men, and Two Mastiffs Were Mixed Up in a Row.

James Burns, a short, fat Irishman, who drives a brewery wagon, was proceeding through Thirty-second Street, west of Broadway, yesterday afternoon, leading a small black goat.

When Burns reached Central Hall, he claimed that a small terrier dog belonging to Mrs. Louis Hermann, wife of the proprietor of the hall, rushed out and attacked his goat. Burns thereupon kicked the dog in defense of his goat, and precipitated a row.

Mrs. Hermann ran out, and, picking up her dog, denounced Burns. While the talk was in progress, George L. Jansen of 149 West Thirty-second Street, a neighbor of Mrs. Hermann, arrived on the scene accompanied by two mastiffs, and dared Burns to kick either of his dogs.

Hot words followed, and in a few moments the two men, the goat, and the dogs were mixed up, and Mrs. Hermann, from a secure place in her house, shouted "Murder!" and "Police!"

A crowd of plumbers and painters, who were to meet in the lodge rooms connected with the hall, were lounging about the entrance. The painters were mostly German and the plumbers Irish, and another fight was imminent when Policeman Mulcahy of the Nineteenth Precinct arrived.

By dint of hard work Mulcahy succeeded in extricating Burns and his goat and Janeen and his dogs, and led them to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, followed by an excited crowd.

Jansen made a charge of assault against Burns, and the little Irishman and his goat were both consigned to the same cell.

Insurance Agent Under Bail.

Fred H. Parson, an insurance agent of 50 Pine Street, charged with being connected with the issuing of alleged bogus Lloyds insurance policies, presented himself at the District Attorney's office yesterday in company with his counsel, W. B. Ellison, and Richard J. Chard, an oil merchant of 96 Pine Street, who offered himself as bondsman. He was arraigned before Recorder Goff, in Part I., General Sessions, and admitted to $5,000 bail.

Mr. Parson said that this was an outcome of the civil action against the Peoples' Fire Lloyd recently argued before Justice Beach, who had refused to make permanent a temporary injunction, which had been granted by Judge Truax, and who had stated that the matter was one which should be regularly tried before the Supreme Court.

Young Willets Shot at Four Times.

Frank Fisher, Wilbur Hubble, and Robert Hamilton, Brooklyn boys, went into a vacant lot at Church Lane and the Coney Island Road yesterday, and the Fisher boy jumped on a horse that was in the lot and was owned by Mr. Willets. Mr. Willets's son Albert, fifteen years old, commanded the boy to get off the horse, and he did so. As the boys were leaving the lot four shots were fired at the Willets boy. Fisher was arrested, and a revolver was found in his possession.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,
Hunyadi János
CURES CONSTIPATION.

TAMMANY WILL RATIFY

PROPOSES TO INDORSE THE TICKET NOMINATED AT CHICAGO.

District Leaders Report to John C. Sheehan, and a Call for a Meeting of the Executive Committee to be Held Thursday or Friday Will Probably Be Issued To-day—Sees No Reason for Waiting Until After State Convention.

Tammany proposes to indorse the Bryan and Sewall ticket, despite the advice of some of its most prominent men, and it will probably pave the way to place itself on record this week. A call for a meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held either Thursday or Friday afternoon, will probably be issued to-day. That was the opinion of a number of the district leaders who called on John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany, at his office, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Sheehan had been at Far Rockaway since last Thursday, and his return yesterday was the signal for a number of the leaders to drop in and tell him what they thought of the conditions existing in their districts. Among his callers were Thomas J. Dunn, leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District; John T. Oakley of the Fourteenth District, Frank Lantry of the Twenty-second District, ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon of the Seventeenth District, ex-Senator George W. Plunkett of the Fifteenth District, Senator Maurice Featherson of the Twenty-eighth District, James J. Martin, Chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee; Senator Thomas F. Grady, Senator Louis Munzinger, Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn, Charles F. Murphy, leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District; Patrick Roche, and Assemblyman Louis Davidson.

There was nothing formal about the conference. The leaders, as a rule, told Mr. Sheehan what they had told him before—that their followers were for the Chicago ticket, silver or no silver.

Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee has advised Democrats to wait until the Democratic State Convention before taking action on the Chicago ticket, but Tammany, it seems, does not propose to wait. Tammany will send 105 delegates to the State Convention, which will have a membership of 450 all told, or three from each Assembly district in the State. Tammany, once having indorsed the coyote ticket made at Chicago, will send delegates to the State Convention who will urge the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall by that body. This is the significance of Tammany's action at this time.

The State machine, if Mr. Hinkley's statement is to be so interpreted, has decided to take no action until September. Tammany hopes to take action now and commit 105 delegates to the State Convention to the Chicago ticket. The question was asked yesterday: "Is this in defiance of the wishes of the managers of the State organization?"

Mr. Sheehan said there had been plenty of time since the Chicago Convention for the district leaders to ascertain the sentiment of their organization.

"The great majority of the leaders report to-day that the Democratic voters want to ratify the nomination of Bryan and Sewall without further delay." Mr. Sheehan said: "We will not wait until the State Convention is held. There is no reason for such delay. Tammany is for the Democratic National ticket, and it might as well say so at once. The district leaders have not come to a decision hastily. They have gone among the people, and have found that the people will not stand any further delay."

If the Executive Committee meets on Friday. The Committee on Organization and the General Committee will probably meet late next week to ratify the ticket.

SULZER HAD EVERYTHING READY.

Bryan and Sewall Club No. 1 Organized with a Rush.

Bryan and Sewall Club No. 1 was organized last evening in the office of Congressman William Sulzer, at 45 Broadway. The club is in the First Assembly District, and it is the first Bryan and Sewall Club organized in this city.

Everything had been thoroughly prepared by Mr. Sulzer, so there was not the slightest delay. It was like tobogganing. Committees were rattled off, and the constitution and by-laws were adopted without those present knowing anything about them or even seeing the paper they were written on. There was a huddling together of about thirty men in a small room, a splutter of oratory, and the thing was done; the campaign club was organized, the machinery set in motion, and the State of New-York, the rest of the East, and all the West and South declared safe for Bryan.

There was some little confusion as to the hour of meeting. This was the only thing that marred the smoothness of the occasion. It had been published in some papers that the meeting would be held at 8, while others had it 8. As a result of this, some of the intending members came at 7, judiciously splitting the difference. They were too late. The meeting began at 6 and was over in an hour.

Mr. Sulzer was at once chosen both permanent Chairman of the meeting and President of the Bryan and Sewall Club of the First Assembly District. He was received with three cheers. At his left was placed a banner, a blue field, fringed with silver lace, and bearing the legend: "First Assembly District Bryan and Sewall Campaign Club." In the middle is a silver dollar, with the date "1897."

Mr. Sulzer made a speech. He said it was no time for speechmaking. They were not there to listen to orators but to organize the first Bryan and Sewall campaign club in the State of New-York. There were men present who had done heroic work for the Democracy, and it was a good omen of success.

It was suggested that a Committee on Constitution should be named, but Mr Sulzer said he had that already prepared, as he had to go on to Washington to-day. A committee of four was named, however, for form's sake.

The meeting was closed by a speech on the silver question by Richard Lacey of 108 Water Street, who said he understood the question because he is in the East Indian business, where rupees and the mastery of the silver lining of finance go hand in hand.

YOUTHFUL LEAD PIPE THIEVES.

Two Eleven, One Fourteen, Had Entered a Priest's House.

John Malloy, eleven years old, of 458 West Fortieth Street; Thomas Grant, fourteen years old, of 428 West Fortieth Street, and James Church, colored, eleven years old, of 546 West Thirty-ninth Street, were arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of burglary.

The house they entered is unoccupied, and adjoins the old Church of St. Mary the Virgin, at 226 West Forty-fifth Street.

Lead pipe and faucets have been cut out of a number of houses in that vicinity recently, and these prisoners are suspected of at least some of the work.

Policeman Lynch of the West Forty-seventh Street Station on Saturday heard a peculiar rasping sound proceeding from the priest's residence. Effecting an entrance, he went to the third floor, where he found a door fastened with a cord, which he broke.

As he did so Church, the colored lad, dropped an axe he was using, and leaped out of the window, dropping fully twenty feet to the roof of an extension. He was closely followed by Grant.

The other boy was prevented from following suit by the caretaker of the premises, whom the policeman had summoned.

Lynch followed the two lads out of the window. The boys made another leap to the grass plot in front of the church. The officer followed, but the boys had disappeared.

Molloy confessed, and this led to the arrest yesterday of Church and Grant.

Magistrate Mott committed the trio for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

No Mandamus for George Steimson.

Justice Russell yesterday denied the application by George Steimson for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Education to reinstate him as a teacher in the public schools. Steimson got a six months' license from the board allowing him to teach, and this license was subsequently revoked.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Western Passenger Agents Meet at Coney Island.

More than a score of members of the Western Passenger Agents' Association met in the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, yesterday. The first session, however, was informal, and the routine business of the convention will be conducted to-day, to-morrow, and Thursday. Nearly all of the passenger agents devoted last evening to sight-seeing.

Among the delegates in attendance at this meeting are B. D. Caldwell, Chairman of the Western Passenger Association and the Transcontinental Passenger Association; General Passenger Agent T. H. Goodman of the Southern Pacific, General Passenger Agent H. C. Townsend of the Missouri Pacific, General Passenger Agent G. P. Nicholson of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; General Passenger Agent C. T. Fee of the Northern Pacific, General Passenger Agent D. McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific, W. R. Galoway of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and General Passenger Agent F. S. Whitney of the Great Northern.

John M. Caulfield's Project.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A special from Ligonier, Ind., says: "John M. Caulfield, an Indiana capitalist, is at the head of a project to give Indiana cities direct communication with Milwaukee by the construction of a road from Lawrenceburg, Ind., to Benton Harbor, the northern terminus, and thence by transports to Milwaukee. Mr. Caulfield has interested Eastern capitalists in his project to construct transports for the carrying of loaded cars from Benton Harbor to Milwaukee, and the capital is also available for the construction of the road. Benton Harbor has voted $15,000 for the construction of a bridge across the St. Joe River, near Royalton, on the proposed route, which has been surveyed from Lawrenceburg to Benton Harbor. The road, when completed, will control a heavy traffic in freight from the Northwest by way of Milwaukee, by reason of the connections it will make with leading trunk lines running east and west. During the coming week Eastern railroad men will take steps necessary to the immediate completion of the new line, which will be known as the Lawrenceburg, South Bend and Milwaukee Railroad."

To Confer About Railway Mail Matter.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A number of representatives of railroad companies throughout the United States are expected in this city during the week to have a conference with the Postmaster General on his recent order compelling payment of postage on mail matter exchanged between railroads pertaining to railroad and personal matters. As exclusively stated in The United Press dispatches, the roads have been exchanging mail matter carried in baggage cars without paying postage, which was deemed to be in violation of the postal regulations, and the railroads were so notified by the Postmaster General.

Since this action of the Postmaster General a number of letters have been received at the department from railroad officials regarding the order, and a delegation was recently appointed at Chicago to have a conference with the Postmaster General on the subject. The department has never interfered with a railroad company carrying on its official mail over its own lines, but does and will object to its exchange over other lines, which system has been in vogue a long time among railroad officials of the various companies.

Grand Trunk's Condition.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, who sailed from this port on July 4, reached his home in England last week. He is quoted by a London newspaper as follows: "After a thorough inspection, I can say that the conditions are very good—certainly better than I expected. I am satisfied that the general railway situation is becoming better daily. The revenue statement for May is not encouraging, but May this year contained one less working day than last year. On the main line in May gross increased $14,000, but this was practically wiped out by increased expenditures. On the Chicago Division there was a gross increase of $22,000, and this was all retained. On the entire system the net increase for the month is $21,500. There was a deficit of $450,000 in the balance sheet at the end of the June half year."

Mileage Books on the Lackawanna.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—The State Railroad Commission has been notified by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad that it intends to comply with the mileage-book law amendment passed by the last Legislature. The board had some correspondence with the officials of the road, as, under the old law, they had refused to comply with the recommendations of the board, claiming they were complying with the law so far as was necessary. The new law is more specific, and requires the road to sell mileage books at all stations in cities and incorporated villages.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east bound, last week amounted to 52,720 tons, as compared with 64,870 tons the previous week and 56,400 tons last year. The Grand Trunk carried 6,923 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 6,786 tons, the Lake Shore 6,291 tons, the Erie 5,513 tons, the Wabash 5,460 tons, the Michigan Central 5,270 tons, the Pan Handle 5,226 tons, the Nickel Plate 5,178 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 4,396 tons, and the Big Four 1,697 tons.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—On the first section of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Ashland Railway, running southwest from Ashland, Wis., twenty-five miles, the grading has been completed. Some time this week contracts for the remainder of the road to the Twin Cities will be let in Minneapolis. The line will be about 180 miles long. Rails for the entire line will be received at Ashland by water and laid from there southwesterly. The road will open millions of feet of the valuable hardwood and pine left in Northwest Wisconsin.

—Vice President Hall of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road said in New-Haven yesterday, that the road had just renewed a loan of $3,000,000 from a Boston banking firm made a year ago. He said that it would be immediately applied to New-England road improvements. The loan was at 4¼ per cent., against 3½ per cent. last year.

—W. H. Fulton, lately Private Secretary to General Passenger Agent T. J. Anderson of the Seaboard Air Line, has been promoted to be Assistant Ticket and Passenger Agent in Atlanta.

—A meeting of the Southern States Freight Association will be held in Baltimore to-morrow to consider the rate war of the Seaboard Air Line against the Southern Railway system.

—Gross earnings of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad for the second week in July show an increase of $17,128 over the corresponding period of last week.

—Charles R. Barnes of Rochester has been appointed electrical expert of the State Railroad Commission, at an annual salary of $3,000.

—The foreclosure sale of the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad, which was to have occurred last Saturday, has been postponed for one week.

—C. A. Barnard has been appointed General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Ohio Southern and Lima Northern Road.

—Stockholders of the West Virginia and Pittsburg will hold their annual meeting in Weston, West Va., on Aug. 11.

—W. F. R. Mills has been appointed General Superintendent of the Denver, Lakewood and Golden Railroad.

—For the second week in July the gross earnings of the Southern Railway show an increase of $3,473.

—Henry Coope has resigned as Assistant General Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

Not Guilty of Conspiracy.

Timothy E. Deegan, who, with several other members of the National Carpenters' Union, was charged with conspiracy by James Black of Brooklyn, in that they prevented him from obtaining employment at his trade in this city unless he paid a ten-dollar fine and quarterly dues of $1, was arraigned for examination in Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon. The defendant showed that one of the by-laws of the local brotherhood provides that every member of the union, residing in other counties, shall, on procuring employment in the City and County of New-York, pay a deposit of $10. This, as well as other regulations of the union, is supposed to be subscribed to by every man who becomes a member. Magistrate Mott said he could find no ground on which to entertain a complaint of conspiracy, and he dismissed the case.

Hood's Pills
Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, &c. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WILL INDORSE MR. BRYAN

Continued from Page 1.

he might be a man of violent methods, is another. Senator Stewart, the man who detected "the crime of '73" and has been talking about that offense for years, is here as a delegate, after attending the Republican and Democratic Conventions as a spectator willing to give those parties his advice that "Silver must not be treated as a commodity." Ex-Representative Waller—"Calamity" Waller he was called when in Congress—is a delegate. Carl Browne, the absurd marshal of Coxey's army, is also here, preaching silver, Populism, and Bryan.

Senator Peffer, wise, whiskery, and wonderfully calm, in comparison with the intense, noisy, contentious throng of delegates, but just as cranky, extreme, and revolutionary in his way as any of them, sits about to give Senatorial advice. Gen. J. B. Weaver, once the People's Party candidate for President, now a Bryan man, with an eye to success and a Cabinet position under a Populist President, gives his experience and cunning political skill to the eager throng of visitors to his rooms. A Populist not so well known in the East is "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, a more than six-foot giant under a sombrero two feet wide. Then there is the inevitable Ignatius Donnelly, who has sought to revenge himself upon the public for his political failure by transferring the authorship of Shakespeare to Bacon. He is here as full of argument as a nut of meat, and he is for Bryan and success. Jerry Simpson, once more a candidate for Congress, is perhaps the sanest Populist of the whole outfit, and he knows better.

PLEASED WITH CHICAGO'S WORK.

Leading Populists Indorse the Candidate and Platform.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—If there has been any doubt in the minds of conservative Democrats that the Chicago Convention made a declaration of Populist principles and named a Populist for President, the utterances of the leading men in the approaching convention ought to settle all doubt.

"Bloody Bridle" Waite is heartily in favor of Bryan. "I have the utmost confidence," he says, "in such men as Bryan, Pennoyer, and Altgeld, who really controlled the Chicago Convention. I was surprised when I read the Chicago platform to see how many reforms they had incorporated in it."

Capt. Kolb of Alabama favors Bryan, and the indorsement of the Chicago platform. He says "the platform contains the essence of Populism."

Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado says that if the Omaha platform be compared with that upon which Mr. Bryan was nominated, it will be found that the Chicago platform makes a solemn pledge to the country of every reform advocated in the Omaha platform, except flat paper money, Government ownership of railroads, and the Sub-Treasury scheme.

Ignatius Donnelly says: "The Democratic Party has now moved up and taken possession of the ground which we occupied four years ago."

The Committee on Resolutions will have a prodigious task before it, for there is a congregation of peculiar people here, primed with cures for anything that Populists believe can be affected by legislation. If a new platform is made it is certain to be far more radical than the Chicago platform; indeed, this convention talks of the Chicago Democrats as behind the times—old-fogyish, and corrupted. Association with the Chicago people is discussed as if assent to it were an act of unparalleled condescension.

Chairman Hanna, according to an alarming report put out here, is supposed to be at work promoting opposition to Bryan's nomination, and is represented as having employed agents by the use of money to influence the action of leaders and delegates. The Washington correspondent of a St. Louis paper sends a ringing warning to this city of this plan to corrupt and deceive the course of the Populists. In the same issue of the paper in which this protest against interference is published, and on the same page, appears a circumstantial account of the arrival here of Chairman J. K. Jones of the Democratic National Committee, of his conference at the Lindell with about sixty leaders of the Populist Party; a statement that he had promised, for Bryan, equal consideration in the event of success; that the services of Populists will be properly rewarded, and the assertion that this announcement "put new life into the Bryan movement."

The danger to the Populist cause suggested by the Washington wire is not imminent. Senator Jones appears to have been welcomed as a brother with open arms, and his promise for Bryan that "the pie counter" is to be as accessible to Populists as to the Democrats who have accepted their doctrines, given them a Populist candidate, and made the way plain for a union, appears to dispose of any reason for concern lest "Boss" Hanna shall purchase a majority to insist upon the nomination of new candidates upon a new platform.

Some of the hungrier Populists have been looking anxiously about for Hanna's agents and their purses of gold, notwithstanding the angry assertion of a Populist paper that a Populist who is against Bryan is a "traitor and Hanna-ized" Populist. In support of the pledge made by Senator Jones, the following letter written by the Democratic candidate to a friend in the East has been printed here:

You may quote me as saying in regard to the relation of a President to his party: The President, like any other public official, is a public servant, and it is his duty to carry out the principles laid down in the platform upon which he was elected and taught by the party of which he was a member.

The President is not selected as a school teacher, to instruct his party, nor is he chosen because those who choose him are not able to think for themselves. He is chosen by those who think as he does, to carry out, in legislation, and in the executive departments of the Government, the political principles and policies for which the party stands.

In the distribution of patronage he is in duty bound to recognize all the elements of his party in so far as he recognizes the party at all. To discriminate against a portion of the party which helped to elect him is as indefensible as it would be to appoint members of another party to office to which the party is entitled.

The phrase "A public office is a public trust" includes it all, because he is simply a trustee selected for a limited time to perform a certain duty.

MAY BE A BOLT.

Texas Populists Dislike to Support a Democrat.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—While the rank and file are disputing about gold and silver, fiat money, Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, income tax and graduated land tax, the initiative and the referendum, and a few other things with which they are better acquainted than they are with clean shirts and bathtubs, the leaders are worrying about how they shall manage to join with the greater Populist Party that nominated at Chicago and yet avoid losing distinctiveness as an organization and a right to demand patronage and a share of power as a political organization. The fear of being swallowed up by the Democratic Party as organized at Chicago and of wasting all their efforts to secure power is about all that deters the Populists from indorsing the Chicago platform and candidates.

The Southern Populists, who have fought the Democrats, hesitate to nominate Bryan and to accept the Chicago platform. "Cyclone" Davis, a fierce and vehement Populist, declares that to adopt this course will be to drive the Texas Populists out of the convention, and will defeat free silver. Coxey says so, too.

The Populist dislike of Sewall is general. He is considered a misfit. There is no confidence in him, and he is regarded as a plutocrat, notwithstanding Bryan's flattering introduction of him. By nominating Bryan and a new candidate for Vice President, the Populists of the "middle-of-the-road" wing who hate the Democrats will be conciliated, and the organization will be kept distinct.

No one can say say to-night that this will be done, but that very probably may be the outcome of the convention.

WASHBURN FOR BRYAN.

Says Silver Only Can Win by Uniting All Forces.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—George F. Washburn of Massachusetts, one of the members of the Populist Executive Committee, is out in a statement unequivocally declaring for the indorsement of Bryan, in which he says:

"It is the first opportunity the American people have had to render a verdict on the money question. For a year we have been advocating a union of silver forces. I still adhere to that plan. To unite means success, to divide means defeat. Mr. Bryan indorsed the Populists in Nebraska. It is out duty to stand by him now. It is far better for us to win on two or three of our principles than to suffer constant defeat on them all.

"Mr. Bryan represents the highest type of American citizenship. He is able, honest, sincere, and true, and believes thoroughly in the leading principles we advocate.

"The Chicago platform, while it does not go as far as we would like, is a long stride in our direction, and is so radical a departure that the Democratic goldbugs openly call it a Populist platform, and Mr. Bryan a Populist candidate. Now, if this be true, why should we join these goldbugs in refusing to support a candidate and platform which is all our way? The people will indorse Bryan whether we do or not, and, with a fair chance he will sweep the country. To nominate a separate ticket is to invite disaster. We would lose a million silver Republicans, who are sure to support Mr. Bryan. This, together with other losses, would result in reducing the party vote so greatly as to completely discourage our party following. If we merge our vote we fail to reveal any such loss, and our people would be in fighting trim for the next campaign.

"We can unite or not on State and minor offices, and inculcate a better feeling everywhere. It is not for men, but for principles, we contend; therefore, let us show it like patriots at the opportune time. While a whole nation cries out for financial freedom, let us close in shoulder to shoulder and march to victory."

THE JONES PROPOSITION.

Agrees to Put a Populist on the Executive Committee.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Although the Bryan propaganda is receiving the support of many of the Populist leaders, the real work of advancing his interests has been intrusted to Senator Jones of Arkansas, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

The proposition which Mr. Jones advances is this: In return for Populist and silver Republican support, one member of each party will be placed on the Democratic National Executive Committee.

In States where the Populists greatly outnumber the Democrats, the Populists are to control the nominations for Congress and the principal State offices. In other States, where the strength of the Democrats is largest, a satisfactory arrangement will be made with respect to the State and Congressional tickets, the purpose in each case being to secure the election of free-silver representatives to the House.

The scheme finds great favor with such of the Populists as Jones has consulted. The argument of the latter is that if Bryan is not nominated, half of the Populists, in the West especially, will vote for him, and that the effect of this will be to disrupt the party. It may be stated in this connection that Jones insists strenuously that not only shall Bryan be nominated, but Sewall as well.

He insists that these conditions be rigidly adhered to, and flatly refuses to entertain any proposition that looks only to the nomination of Bryan and the repudiation of the Democratic nominee for the second place on the ticket.

PEFFER HAS A SCHEME.

Would Have Candidates Selected After Election.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Senator Peffer, while favoring fusion, is disposed to back up Taubeneck's scheme, whereby the Presidential Electors chosen would select the candidates for whom they should vote after the November election. Mr. Peffer has this to say:

"I think the first thing that we ought to do is to readopt the Omaha platform, revised and brought up to date, and to appoint a National Committee to look after party affairs, so as to preserve our party identity. There is no reason why we should abandon either our party doctrine or our party.

"In the next place, I think we will have to arrange some satisfactory way to combine the anti-gold vote of the country. What can be done in the different States and localities to accord with the voting strength of the several parties must be decided upon, and after the election, if we have chosen a majority of the Electors, as I think we will, they can then agree among themselves, according to their preferences, on a candidate. That would allow all of us to vote according to party preferences, and it would relieve us of a great deal of friction that might otherwise occasion trouble.

"There are only two points on which I feel tenacious. The first is to maintain our party organization, and the second is to combine the silver vote of the country."

This ingenious scheme of leaving the selection of a President with the Electors does not meet with much favor.

"It would give the Elector altogether too much latitude in his choice," said Dr. Taylor of Chicago, who has been talked of as the Vice Presidential nominee in case a separate ticket shall be nominated. "An unscrupulous Elector could easily find some reason for refusing to vote for any of the candidates named, and no good could come out of it. So far as the Populist organization being destroyed in case of fusion, I

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:30. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12 to 12.
TERRACE GARDEN—Fatinitza—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Parade and ratification by Twenty-fourth Assembly District Republican Club, Grocers' Hall, 138 East Fifty-seventh Street, this evening.

—Moonlight parade of Fourteenth Regiment, Prospect Park Parade Ground, Brooklyn.

—Reception at Mayor's office, 11 A. M., of the officers of French warship Dubourdieu.

—Music at 8 P. M. in Paradise and Mount Morris Parks.

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RACE HATRED'S CULMINATION.

Atrocious Sentiments Expressed by Members of the Austrian Diet.

Vienna Dispatch to The London Standard.

All that has hitherto been done or said against the Jews by the Vienna anti-Semites was surpassed to-day (July 3) in the lower Austrian Diet by the Radical Deputies, Herren Gregorig and Schneider. The order of the day was the discussion of a bill extending the franchise for the Diet. Herr Gregorig moved, as an amendment, that "Jews, whether baptized or not, are excluded from exercising the franchise," and he added, "The Jews are a menace to the whole community, and there is no means of protection against their encroachments unless it be the confiscation of their property. Until this becomes law, these insolent persons deserve nothing less than the horsewhip."

Herr Schneider, in supporting the motion, said: "I second the motion because I am of opinion that the franchise can only be exercised by men in human society. I cannot concede to the Jews the right of humanity, and am of opinion that we should make all intercourse between men and Jews punishable by criminal law, as an obscene act, contrary to nature."

This was too much even for the majority of anti-Semites, for, except Herren Gregorig and Schneider, only one Deputy voted for the motion.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	68	66	71
6 A. M.	68	66	73
9 A. M.	74	70	78
12 M.	80	74	80
4 P. M.	87	79	84
6 P. M.	85	76	82
9 P. M.	79	74	80
12 P. M.	78	74	80

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 78.50
Weather Bureau 74.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....76.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years 74.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Rain.

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 12, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

MR. BRYAN AND THE POPULISTS.

If the Populist Convention at St. Louis shall fail to indorse the nomination of BRYAN, it will not be because BRYAN'S views and purposes differ from those the Populists profess. It will be solely because the Populist managers are greedy for spoils and power, and mean to get all they can. Those of them who have thus far been most openly opposed to a direct indorsement of BRYAN admit that this is their motive. Their general plan is to name a candidate of their own, and name Electors in each State where they can hope to elect them. Then they will have "something to trade on." They will seek to secure from BRYAN and his managers the promise of as much "recognition," which is the political thieves' argot for offices and spoils, as will pay for the pledge that BRYAN shall have Populist Electors, if chosen, enough to give him a majority. This, in substance, is the only question to be settled at St. Louis. It may lead to a Populist nomination. It may be compromised by a satisfactory promise of "recognition" as the price of a direct indorsement.

The situation, however, is not so simple as the Populist politicians seem to think. Mr. BRYAN himself is far too cool and calculating a person not to see that a Populist indorsement will hurt him in some ways, while it will help him in others. He has plenty of shrewd and experienced politicians to advise him, who, also, will understand the complexity of the problem. On the one hand a direct indorsement would, if the managers pull true, give him the united Populist and Democratic vote in States where both are needed. On the other hand it would show even more plainly than is shown by the Chicago platform that the Chicago Convention was not Democratic, but Populist under the form of Democracy. It would weaken still further the ties of mere partisan allegiance and make it at once easier and more obviously patriotic for genuine Democrats to refuse their votes to the Chicago ticket. The other side of the argument is, of course, that the Populist indorsement would make it easier for Republican Populists to desert McKINLEY and go over to BRYAN. The elements on neither one side nor the other are definite or exactly calculable. Their strength is largely a matter of guesswork. Whatever conclusion is arrived at may easily turn out to be a political error.

To the advocates of the honest gold standard the one thing that ought to be plain already, and that ought steadily to be borne in mind, no matter what the result is at St. Louis, is that all the forces of demoralization will be represented by BRYAN. All the forces of morality must be massed against him. Whether or not he shall be the avowed candidate of the Populists, their purposes and his are the same. They agree absolutely on—

1. The debasement of the currency by the unlimited coinage of silver worth 53 cents into a full legal-tender dollar.
2. The payment of the obligations of the United States in debased currency.
3. The refusal to maintain the gold reserve.
4. The issue of legal-tender paper money in any amount Congress shall choose.
5. A graded income tax.
6. The subjection of the Supreme Court to the changing will of Congress, either by "fixed term of office" and the abolition of "life tenure," or, pending this, by packing the court.
7. The legal prohibition of contracts between honest men to pay in honest money.

And finally, Mr. BRYAN personally is in full sympathy with the Populist notion that the Government should run everything, from the railroads to the currency. He believes that this should be done in the interests of the poor. Sane men know that whatever the motive, no such agency of organized abuse, corruption, and oppression has ever been proposed as a Government with these limitless powers would become.

Here, then, is the situation. Order, honesty, sense on the one side; a scheme half fanaticism, half greed, on the other. On that issue the fight is simple and must be made with the utmost steadfastness and energy from now until election day.

THE EXPANSION OF JAPAN.

Two pieces of news that are mutually illuminating appear at the same time. One comes in the form of a Hongkong dispatch to The London Times and the other in a press dispatch from San Francisco.

The Hongkong dispatch confirms, upon the testimony of a missionary, the reports of Japanese atrocities upon the Island of Formosa. According to this witness, the Japanization of Formosa is proceeding by means of the extermination of the Chinese, whose villages are burned and themselves put to death with great cruelty.

Unfortunately, there is no inherent improbability in this story. The massacre at Port Arthur took place in circumstances which made it extremely desirable for the Japanese to show that they knew how to behave with moderation after a victory, and that they desired to live up to the standards of Western civilization in the conduct of war. There was a considerable number of witnesses who were present expressly to report their behavior to Europe and America. Either the Japanese Generals were unaware how the atrocities of their troops would be regarded in civilized countries, or else they were entirely unable to enforce discipline upon a soldiery elated with victory and eager for revenge. In Formosa none of the restraints that might have been expected to operate at Port Arthur have existed. There has been nothing to prevent the victorious Japanese from acting according to their kind. It is true that they cannot have treated the Chinese, either in China or in Formosa, more cruelly than the Chinese would have treated them if the conditions had been reversed. But the civilized view is that there are restraints which a civilized nation imposes upon itself, and that not to observe these is to fall in civilization.

The other announcement is that a Japanese syndicate has secured an option upon 500,000 acres in the State of Chiapas, Mexico, and is preparing to develop this tract by means of coolie agricultural labor imported from Japan. This is a project of a kind that has heretofore been reserved for European and American promoters. It is evident that to carry it out the Japanese concerned must have secured the passive consent, if not the positive co-operation, of the Government. The scheme aims at nothing less than the establishment of a considerable Japanese settlement in the southernmost of the Pacific States of Mexico, and it is easy to see that political considerations, in view of a possible contest for the control of an isthmian canal, might have as much to do with it as commercial. In fact, the absence of any evident commercial considerations for such a colony of itself suggests a political object. It would be an odd thing if we should have to extend the Monroe doctrine to the Pacific; but it is unquestionable that we should oppose the extension of the Asiatic political system to any part of that coast.

STATE RIGHTS IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

What we are accustomed to call the "Presidential election" is a National election only in the sense that all the States which compose the Nation now vote on the same day for Presidential Electors, but that is wholly a matter of State regulation which has been brought into uniformity as to the time and manner of "appointing" Electors by the independent action of the several States. The real Presidential election, which is prescribed by the Federal Constitution, takes place when the Electors cast their votes for President and Vice President. Nobody else votes directly for those officers, and the nomination of candidates by National Convention is merely a party practice which sprang up long after the Constitution was adopted and has no recognition in law.

Congress may make or alter the regulations for the election of Senators and Representatives in Congress, but Electors can only be "appointed" by each State, to express its voice in the choice of President and Vice President "in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct." In most of the States in the early days the Electors were appointed by the Legislature itself, and the manner of choosing them is still regulated exclusively by State laws. They are now chosen in all the States by a popular vote on a general ticket, but in each State it is a State election under State laws, and the National authority has no jurisdiction over the process.

Notwithstanding the practice that has prevailed so long of making party nominations for President and Vice President by National conventions, and the custom of Electors in each State to cast their votes for the candidates nominated by their party, it is the theory and the intent of the Constitution that they shall exercise an independent choice, and this theory and intent would have to be regarded in any question as to what is Constitutional and "regular" in a legal sense. The purpose of the Constitution was that each State as a State should have a voice in choosing the President and Vice President of the United States proportioned to its representation in Congress, and that the people of each State should be truly represented in the expression of that voice.

All this is pertinent just now to the question of party regularity in a State. The choice of Presidential Electors is a State election, to be determined by a majority of the voters of the State, who have a right to be truly represented by those Electors. The nomination of candidates for President and Vice President is not recognized by the Constitution, or by any law, and by whatever process it is effected, if it is not acceptable to the party in whose name it is made in any State it has no binding effect upon such party. Not only is the party in such State not bound by it, but it is entirely free to reject it and express its own choice for different candidates. If it does this according to the regular forms of party action through primary elections and conventions, it can in no sense forfeit its regularity, over which no authority but its own State organization has any control. If, for instance, a majority of the Democratic Party in this State is opposed to the Chicago nominations, and it secures a representation in the State convention opposed to those nominations, it would be entirely competent to name candidates for Presidential Electors who would truly represent its choice, and to pledge them, if elected, to cast their Electoral votes for any ticket it might name.

Whether this would be politic or expedient is another question, and one for the party organization to determine, but it would be "regular," and it would be consistent with the intent of the National Constitution and with the right of the Democratic voters of the State. It may be questioned whether any other course would be consistent with the right of those voters and of the people of this State to secure a true expression of their choice. It being a matter of nominating the State's Electors and of electing them under the laws of the State, the question of regularity would be one for the State organization to determine, and no other authority could interfere in this any more than in any other action of a State convention, such as the adoption of a platform or the nomination of candidates for the administrative offices of the State.

As to the provision in our election law relating to the form of the official ballot, which requires the names of the candidates for President and Vice President to be "placed on the ticket immediately below the name of the party making the nominations," it may be said that a State election law can take no cognizance of nominations made by any party outside of the State and not accepted by the party within the State. So far as that law is concerned, "the party making the nominations" is the party in this State, and it is for it to say through its State convention what are the names of its "candidates for President and Vice President," which may or may not be those nominated at Chicago. This view should be taken into account by those who are considering the course to be pursued by the Democrats of this State.

A "MIDDLE OF THE ROAD" TURNCOAT.

Among the wild silverites who oppose the "indorsement" of BRYAN and SEWALL at the coming St. Louis Convention is CHARLES A. TOWNE of Minnesota, and he is himself talked of for Presidential candidate by some of the "middle of the road" Populists. Mr. TOWNE is, like BRYAN, a "brilliant orator" who moves multitudes by the power of his eloquence. Last month he was in St. Louis as a delegate to the Republican Convention and was one of the Teller bolters.

In a speech at St. Paul the other night Mr. TOWNE said that he had been a Republican from birth "until a quarter to two on June 18, 1896." He added, "My opinions have not changed, and if I am not a Republican to-day, it is because somebody else has changed." Perhaps he meant that his opinions have not changed this year, for, according to The St. Paul Pioneer Press, the change took place after he got elected to Congress two years ago. It says that he was then nominated and elected on a sound-money platform which he claimed to have written himself, and that he "fought with and for his party under the sound-money standard" and was elected with the understanding that he was "in full accord with his party on that question."

Having secured his election, according to the same authority, the eloquent TOWNE "astounded his constituents by the announcement that he was in favor of all he had condemned on the stump," and in Congress "turned his back on his party" and joined hands with the forces of free silver. Why this sudden turning of his coat in the middle of the road The Pioneer Press does not explain, but it raises the question and then remarks: "He is a brilliant and effective orator—one of those whose eloquence they tell us is capable of moving multitudes. The oligarchy of silver miners has long been eagerly in search of this sort of man. It is well known that WILLIAM J. BRYAN, the Pop-Anarchist nominee for President, has long been on their pay roll as one of their hired advocates."

TAMMANY'S ATTITUDE.

On the occasion of its one hundred and eighth celebration of Independence Day the Tammany Society listened in its hall to speeches delivered by Democrats of prominence, all of whom spoke for sound money. Congressman JOSIAH PATTERSON of Tennessee, one of the most earnest and courageous opponents of the 16 to 1 craze, said:

"I do not hesitate to say that in view of the price of silver bullion in the open market, the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is as rank an instance of attempted paternalism as was ever proposed by any political party. When commerce has decreed the value of one pound of gold to be equal to thirty-two pounds of silver, then we might as well adopt the whole Populist creed and insist that the Government can at will create money and by law fix its purchasing power, in defiance of the laws of trade and the common sense of mankind."

President CLEVELAND wrote that "the high and firm financial ground we have thus far been able to hold should not be abandoned in the pursuit of a policy never attempted without National injury." In a letter of some length, regretting his inability to be present, Senator DAVID P. HILL formulated a party creed of twelve articles, one of which we quote:

"The best money in use. Money of intrinsic value, hard money, gold and silver securely established by international agreement with leading nations; no depreciated, unexportable fifty-cent dollars at any ratio. No legal-tender paper money, but whatever paper currency which convenience may require shall be convertible at all times into coin at the demand of the holder. The upholding of the National credit at whatever cost."

Gov. HOADLY wrote that a wave of Socialism, Communism, and Anarchism was sweeping over the world, and 16 to 1 was its American form. Congressman HARRISON of Alabama explained the choice of a free-silver delegation to Chicago from his State by saying that the bars had been let down and Populists had been permitted to get into the organization. Congressman FRANKLIN BARTLETT made a vigorous argument against free coinage.

Finally, just at adjournment, came this message from RICHARD CROKER to Sachem JOHN C. SHEEHAN:

"Congratulate the organization on the day we celebrate and your stand for sound money."

Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN announced yesterday, after a conference of district leaders, that Tammany will support the Democratic National ticket and that the Executive Committee would in a few days make arrangements for a great ratification meeting. It is evident that Mr. SHEEHAN'S views on the financial question have undergone a change since July 4. The Independence Day celebration was a sound-money affair from beginning to end. It was organized for that purpose in order that the influence of Tammany, such as it possesses, might be exerted upon the Chicago Convention. The speakers were carefully selected in order that the oratory of the occasion might ring true for the best money and no currency debasement. The press reports do not indicate that the speakers failed to elicit from their audience the ordinary manifestations of approval.

This sudden right-about-face of Tammany is a little queer. Its strongest and most reasonable men, its best politicians, are against the Chicago ticket. Many of them have openly bolted. In indorsing BRYAN Tammany will act against the advice of Senator HILL and of the Chairman of the State Committee. It will act contrary to the often-declared policy of its former leader, Mr. CROKER.

If Tammany Hall is to destroy itself as a political organization, it is highly appropriate that the suicidal act should be performed under the leadership of men like JOHN C. SHEEHAN and HENRY D. PURROY. Nobody would make bold to declare that its disruption, if final, was an unmixed evil. But it is an evil without extenuation for leaders who know better to commit their followers, unaccustomed to do much thinking for themselves, to the support of policies that lead to danger and disaster for the individual and the community.

To expect to find sound principles in the Tammany leadership may be too exacting. Ordinary political common sense, however, ought not to be beyond the attainment of the chiefs of the Hall. One of the things that, in the process of political evolution, makes a leader is the ability to see somewhat further than the length of his nose.

AS TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A correspondent who is engaged in the manufacture of mechanics' tools and other hardware asks us to publish the official statement of imports and exports since the enactment of the McKinley tariff, and to show also the course of international trade in cutlery and other finished products of iron and steel.

The exports and imports have been as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1891	$872,270,283	$854,519,577
1892	1,015,732,011	813,601,345
1893	831,030,785	844,454,583
1894	869,204,937	636,614,420
1895	793,392,590	731,162,090
1896	882,519,229	779,717,306

These figures can be found in The Statistical Abstract, published by the Government, and in the recent reports of the Treasury Department.

It will be observed that the exports in the year just closed exceeded those of any one of the four McKinley tariff years, except 1892. They also exceeded those of every other year since 1881. Poor crops in Europe and large crops here swelled the exports of wheat and other breadstuffs from $128,000,000 in 1891 to almost $300,000,000 in 1892. The annual average for the three remaining years of the McKinley act was less by $20,000,000 than the exports of the year ending on the 30th of last month.

The official figures relating to imports show that there has been no "flood" under the new tariff.

Average annual imports for the first three McKinley years	$837,525,168
Average for the four McKinley years	787,297,481
Imports for first year of new tariff	731,162,090
Imports for 1896	779,717,306

That is to say, the imports for either the first or the second year of the new tariff were less than the annual average under the tariff of McKINLEY and very much less than the average for the three McKinley years preceding the panic (fiscal) year ending on June 30, 1894.

The imports and exports of iron and steel and manufactures of the same are set forth as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.
1891	$28,909,614	$53,544,372
1892	28,800,980	28,928,108
1893	30,106,482	34,937,974
1894	29,220,264	20,925,769
Annual average	$29,259,322	$34,584,054
1895	32,000,989	23,387,819
1896 (11 mos.)	37,397,678	23,720,590

The growth of our exports of iron and steel manufactures is most encouraging. The returns for eleven months indicate a total of more than $40,000,000 for the year just closed, while the annual average under the McKinley tariff slightly exceeded $29,000,000.

In spite of the change in the duties, the imports for the two years have averaged about $24,500,000, while the average for the McKinley years was $34,500,000.

The growth of iron and steel exports has been very noticeable with respect to machinery, hardware, and the group including all products not otherwise specified. For example, the exports of machinery last year were $13,430,000 for eleven months, as against an annual average of about $10,250,000 for the McKinley years; the value of the hardware exports rose to $3,031,000 in eleven months, as against a McKinley average of about $2,400,000; the value of the exported saws and tools ($2,014,000 in eleven months) was higher than ever before; and the value of the general group exceeded $7,000,000, as against an average of about $4,400,000 for the four years of the McKinley tariff.

Our correspondent asks also for a statement of the imports of cutlery. Here are the figures:

1891	$1,458,779
1892	1,207,020
1893	1,420,516
1894	805,790
Annual average	$1,223,028
1895	1,854,803
1896 (11 mos.)	2,008,666

The increase to be seen in this instance is at variance with the general rule as indicated by the course of both imports and exports in the iron and steel industry. The duties are still high, the average ad valorem for all cutlery being 52 per cent., while the rate on penknives is 57 per cent. As about three-quarters of the imports consist of penknives and razors, it may be that an old preference on the part of a considerable number of persons for razors and knives made abroad accounts to some extent for the variation. While we import $2,000,000 worth of these products over a tariff wall of 52 per cent., we export $2,000,000 worth of saws and tools and $3,000,000 worth of builders' hardware to be sold throughout the world without the protection of any tariff duty whatever.

Mr. R. P. BLAND, we take it, has made himself perfectly understood in Missouri. He will not accept the nomination for Governor; and the language in which he communicates his refusal is emphatic to a degree which suggests a certain amount of mental irritation, not to say anger. Mr. BLAND has a right to be angry. But for the incompetency of his managers and the disloyalty of his supporters at Chicago he would now be the candidate in place of BRYAN. But ire is a short madness. After the election he will be glad he was not in BRYAN'S place.

GREATER NEW-YORK'S CHARTER.

As Its Various Sections Are Drawn They Will Be Made Public.

LONG BEACH, N. Y., July 20.—Commissioner De Witt to-day made the following statement with reference to the work that is being done by the sub-committee which is drafting the Greater New-York charter:

"After consultation with Gen. Tracy and several members of the commission, I have determned to give to the press the draft of the charter, chapter by chapter, as soon as they are severally completed. This course will accurately inform the public as to what is being done, and in return will give the Commissioners the benefit of the intelligent criticisms of the press.

"Public work in all its stages should lie open as the day to public inspection. Personally, I do not wish to figure in the newspapers in this work, but the misconception of what is being done arising from the fragmentary reports in the press founded upon incorrect and erroneous information would compel publicity even if I were opposed to it.

"There is not and never has been any intention to divide Greater New-York into boroughs, so as to mar in the slightest degree the unity and integrity of the metropolis or the supremacy of the Mayor and Legislature over the entire city.

"Boroughs or districts are adopted merely for the convenience of the general administration, which, as to every department, will be under a single head, appointed by the Mayor, and also to permit better facilities for caring for the strictly neighborhood or sectional welfare of the vast city which might prove too multifarious for a single head.

"However, we shall commence giving to the press the text of the charter in installments within a few days, and I respectfully ask a suspension of judgment until it is carefully read. Meantime, let it be borne in mind that what the sub-committee is completing is merely a tentative draft for the consideration of the commission during its months of meeting in the Fall.

"The draft is a work which will require two months of daily labor, and one that has to be performed in order that the commission might intelligently discharge its duties within the time and within the appropriation fixed by the Legislature.

"What it will eventually become in its general features the commission will determine. Its details, which will comprise all that is indispensable in the present charters of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn or the other advance charters here or elsewhere, are not likely to be disturbed."

A LUTHERAN CHURCH'S TROUBLES.

Justice Dykman Sets Aside an Order of the Synod.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 20.—Justice Dykman of the Supreme Court, sitting at White Plains, has given a decision setting aside the decision of the Arbitration Committee, in reference to the controversy between opposing factions in St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, that began in August. The decision of the Arbitration Committee favored what is known as the old Board of Trustees, and ousted the new Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees of St. Paul's Church last Autumn desired to have the Rev. C. F. Sommer, pastor of the church, resign. A part of the congregation opposed the Trustees, who afterward offered their resignations. An entirely new Board of Trustees was elected in December. The members of the old Board of Trustees then claimed their resignations had not been accepted, and that the congregation could not elect another Board of Trustees while the old board was still in power.

The question was referred to Attorney General Hancock in May. Mr. Hancock suggested that the matter be taken for settlement before the Lutheran Synod. This was done, and the Synod appointed an Arbitration Committee. The committee decided that the new Board of Trustees must yield its place to the old board. The Supreme Court was asked to confirm this decision.

Justice Dykman, in his decision, says: "The award cannot be upheld. Title to office cannot be determined by arbitration. The motion to confirm is denied without costs."

Is That It?

From The Staats-Zeitung of Yesterday.

The adhesion of certain of the Tammany district leaders to the Populistic candidate, Bryan, is short-sighted politics, and can be explained only on the supposition that they are out for spoils.

FUNERAL OF EX-GOV. RUSSELL.

The President in Attendance—A Great Crowd in Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 20.—The funeral of ex-Gov. William E. Russell to-day was a semi-State affair. The State and city offices in Boston and Cambridge were closed, and an immense crowd of people participated in the exercises. President Cleveland and many notable people were in attendance.

Private services were conducted at the Russell family residence by the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Shepard Memorial Church. Prayer was offered, and a few words of condolence and encouragement were said by the clergymen to the stricken family and relatives.

The body was then placed in a hearse and, preceded by sixteen Cambridge patrolmen, and followed by carriages bearing many floral tributes, and escorted by the ushers, was slowly driven to City Hall, where it lay in state from 12 until 3 o'clock. It was viewed by 40,000 people.

Leaving City Hall, the cortège passed down Massachusetts Avenue to Garden Street, to the corner of Mason Street, to Shepard Memorial Church. Within the edifice flowers were banked on each side of the chancel, and emblems of mourning hung on every side. The three front rows of the centre aisle were reserved for the family and immediate friends. Directly behind these, on the right centre, sat President Cleveland, Acting Gov. Wolcott, and two members of his staff, while the front rows of the right outside aisle were occupied by members of the press. Directly behind the President and Governor sat the Justices of the Superior Court of Massachusetts and the ex-members of the Senate and House. Behind these were seated ex-members of the Cambridge City Council, and in the rear of these were seated the members of this year's Senate and House, this year's members of the Cambridge City Government, with the members of the Boston City Government and committees of the City Governments of outside cities of the Commonwealth.

The pall bearers were Charles Theodore Russell, Joseph B. Russell, Henry E. Russell, brothers of William E., and Ferdinand L. Gilpin, W. D. Swan, and Bertram Williams.

The following acted as body bearers: Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Harry Dutton, George Dixon, Sigourney Butler, E. V. R. Thayer, Judge Robert Grant, William Endicott, and William Farnesworth. The interment was at Mount Auburn.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Joseph Jefferson, arrived in Boston at 12:50 o'clock this afternoon. They were met at the station by Acting Gov. Roger Wolcott and Adjt.-Gen. Dalton. The party was then driven direct to the Somerset Club, where luncheon was served, after which they started for Cambridge in carriages.

A large crowd awaited the President's arrival at the station. As soon as the President alighted from the train those present began to applaud, and somebody shouted "Three cheers for Mr. Cleveland." But the crowd seemed to realize the solemnity of the occasion that had brought Mr. Cleveland to Boston, and refrained from noisy expressions.

The carriages were surrounded by a large detail of mounted policemen, and the start was made for the club. The display of mounted policemen surrounding the party was enough to make passers-by on the route taken by the vehicles to understand that President Cleveland was in one of the carriages, and everybody along the route tried to catch a glimpse of the President. As the party was passing through the way to the carriages, some personal remarks were directed toward the President, one citizen crying out, "Hello, Grover," while another said, "What's the matter with Grover?" Another answered, "He's all right."

The President was looking very well. He returned to Buzzard's Bay this evening.

The Governor's Council to-day drew up suitable resolutions in memory of Gov. Russell.

JAPAN'S WIDE TRADE PROJECTS.

Sends a Commissioner to North and South America.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Sho Nemoto, Special Commissioner from the Government of Japan, arrived here yesterday to study the prospects for the extension of commerce by Japanese steamship lines to Mexican, Central American, and South American ports on the Pacific coast, and also to consider the advisability of securing cotton from the South, kerosene from Pennsylvania, and Eastern-made machinery directly through San Diego for transportation to Japan by one of the several prospective steamship lines.

With the Government Commissioner is T. Kusakado, a representative of the Japanese Colonization Company, which purposes through these two men to consummate the purchase of 300,000 acres in the State of Chiapas, in the southwestern part of Mexico. The idea is to divide the land into small sections of twenty acres and assign a section to each Japanese family. Some coolies will be employed, but the main purpose is to introduce family life and encourage the colony to cultivate coffee, cotton, tobacco, and sugar.

"My business," said Mr. Nemoto, "is to investigate the industrial conditions in Mexico, Central America, Peru, and Chile. We want to learn what the prospects are for Japan at the ports of those countries, not only in shipping our goods, but the importing for our own markets.

"I shall not neglect the United States, which is the best friend we have. We now purchase all our kerosene and much of our cotton here. While my investigations are not for the steamship line, the information I hope to obtain will guide in a measure the action of our Parliament in subsidizing a new steamship company."

A RUSH FOR CITIZENSHIP PAPERS.

Federal Commissioners Kept Busy with Applications.

Under the operation of an amendment to the State laws no one foreign born can vote at the coming election unless he has been naturalized at least ninety days.

As a consequence of this law, United States Commissioners Shields and Lyman have been kept busy for some time past swearing in all sorts and conditions of men, who, with solemn visages and upraised hands, declare under oath that they renounce all allegiance "to any foreign Prince or potentate."

Another cause for the big rush for citizenship papers is that, through the influence of the labor organizations, it has become next to impossible for a man to get work on any public undertaking, such as the aqueducts now under construction, unless he is naturalized or has taken out first papers.

The corridors of the Federal Building were crowded yesterday. Hundreds of men have received their first or second papers in the last few days, and the record for the year so far runs up into the thousands.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

First Day's Results and Something About the Applicants.

The Free Employment Bureau opened for business yesterday morning, and Superintendent Bealin, with his assistants, was kept on the jump registering applicants.

The office closed at 3 o'clock, and 600 applications for work had been received. Almost every trade was represented, and the general appearance of the men was good. The prevailing excuse for being idle was dullness in trade. Twenty women were among those who applied.

Two hotel keepers, one at Far Rockaway and the other at Staten Island, have applied for help.

Superintendent Bealin is sanguine of success, and desires all employers in need of help to send him a list of men needed and qualifications necessary.

The bureau is particular concerning the ability and previous experience of all applicants, and desires to procure as many situations as possible.

MR. OLNEY WILL REST A MONTH.

Nothing More to be Done Toward Arbitration This Summer.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Olney, who left yesterday for his Summer home at Falmouth, Mass., is not expected to return to the State Department for at least a month, all foreign matters having reached a stage where they may be safely left to subordinates, except the arbitration negotiation, which is expected to rest during the Summer.

The Secretary expects to go to Gray Gables shortly to spend a day or two with the President. In all likelihood, Mr. Olney will see the Spanish Minister in Boston before the 1st of August.

SCOURGED BY DISEASE

YELLOW FEVER AND SMALLPOX RAGING IN CUBA.

Contagion Carrying Off Hundreds of People Each Week in Havana and the Other Cities of the Island—Vaccination Will Be Made Compulsory by the Government—Spanish Troops Great Sufferers—Political Prisoners Freed.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has received advices from Sanitary Inspector Caminero, giving the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended July 4 last.

There were in that week 90 deaths—9 from yellow fever, 41 from smallpox, 10 from dysentery, 6 from diarrhoea, 5 from remittent fever, and the rest from common diseases not contagious.

Dr. Caminero stated that smallpox was taking a most virulent form, and the number of cases increased daily. Yellow fever has also taken on a malignant character, and all the cases end fatally. Dysentery was causing many deaths, and malaria was fearfully severe among the children, many of whom died from the pernicious form of intermittent fever. Eighty per cent. of the smallpox cases were non-vaccinated colored people. They are opposed to being vaccinated, while the epidemic rages, from fear of catching the disease, but the Government will make vaccination compulsory now.

The United States Consul at Cienfuegos reports several deaths from yellow fever in Cienfuegos during the week ended July 4. During the same period there were 62 deaths from smallpox.

The United States Commercial Agent at Cardenas reported that during the week ended July 4 there were seven cases of yellow fever in Cardenas, of which two were fatal.

The United States Sanitary Inspector at Havana reported 225 deaths in that city during the week ended July 9. Twenty were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 50 new cases. Of the 20 deaths by yellow fever during the week, 19 were among the Spanish troops in the military hospital. There were also 15 deaths from smallpox.

MADRID, July 20.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says that during the last ten days of June there were 8,000 invalids in the Spanish army in Cuba, of which number 1,300 were suffering from yellow fever. The dispatch adds that the ratio of deaths is increasing.

LONDON, July 20.—A dispatch from Havana says that on the recent occasion of the anniversary of the birth of the Queen Regent of Spain, Capt. Gen. Weyler caused 112 political prisoners to be released in honor of the day.

Not a Filibuster, but Cassatt's Yacht.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The story that the steam yacht which sailed from here yesterday morning was a filibuster was exploded to-day, when it was learned that the vessel was A. J. Cassatt's yacht Enterprise, and that she was only bound for Cape May Point, N. J.

"DIE WALKURE'S" SUCCESS.

Frenzied Applause Greets the Singers at Baireuth.

BAIREUTH, July 20.—The usual large audience assembled this afternoon in the Festspielhaus to hear "Die Walküre," the second part of Wagner's tetralogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen." The performance began at 4 o'clock and was concluded at about 10, with an hour's interval for refreshments after the second act. The cast was as follows:

Siegmund.....Emil Gerhauser
Hunding.....Ernst Wachter
Wotan.....Carl Perron
Sieglinde.....Rosa Sucher
Brunnhilde.....Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch
Fricka.....Marie Brema
Walkuren—Josephine von Artner, Augusta Meyer, Marion Weed, E. Heink-Schumann, Fraulein Neumeyer, Luise Reuss-Belce, Katharina Rosing, and Olive Fremstad.

The presentation to-day was more successful and more in accordance with the Wagner tradition than that of "Rheingold" yesterday. Frenzied applause was given at the end of the first act, and increased at the conclusion of each of the two succeeding acts.

Frau Sucher gave a fine representation of Sieglinde, and carried the audience with her. Herr Gerhauser was in splendid voice, but his acting was like that of a marionette. Marie Brema as Fricka was majestic. Frau Lilli Lehmann electrified the house as Brünnhilde. Carl Perron as Wotan was brilliant and stately, but his voice, though sonorous, was not sufficient to fill the theatre. The eight Walkuren were excellent. Dr. Hans Richter conducted the orchestra in an incomparable manner. The weather was extremely hot.

"Siegfried," the third part of the tetralogy, will be presented to-morrow.

WILL HOLD LONGER SESSIONS.

Parliament to Make an Extra Effort to Pass the Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, July 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and the Government leader in the House, moved to suspend the 12 o'clock rule under which the House rises at midnight until the close of the session. Mr. Balfour maintained that the lengthening of the sittings was necessary to facilitate the discussion of the Irish Land bill.

Sir William Harcourt, the Opposition leader, opposed the motion, charging the Government with bringing the House into the contempt of the country.

The motion was carried by a vote of 209 to 106.

Dr. Jameson's Trial Begun.

LONDON, July 20.—The trial of Dr. Lionel S. Jameson and his fellow-officers in the Transvaal raid, indicted for violation of the foreign enlistment act, began in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice this morning. Sir Edward Clarke moved that the indictment be quashed upon the ground that the case did not come under the operation of the foreign enlistment act. Sir R. E. Webster, Attorney General, replied on behalf of the prosecution to Sir Edward Clarke and the court adjourned.

Lost with All on Board.

LONDON, July 20.—The British ship Sierra Parima, Capt. Wishart, bound for Rangoon, has been wrecked on the Maldive Islands and all hands lost. The Sierra Parima was of 1,480 tons. She was built at Port Glasgow in 1882, and was owned by Thompson, Anderson & Co. of Liverpool.

Another Clash in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—Serious disturbances recently occurred at Niksar, in the villaget of Sivas, between Mussulmans and Armenian Christians. Sixty of the former and 340 of the latter were killed.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—The Queen, through Ambassador Bayard, will send an expression of her thanks to the citizens of Ocala, Fla., for the kindly sentiments contained in an address accompanying some leaves from a magnolia tree, which the people of Ocala recently planted and dedicated to her Majesty.

—Mgr. Satolli, it is said, will retain his functions as Apostolic Delegate in the United States until the next Papal consistory, when he will go to Rome and receive the Cardinal's hat.

—Henry Irving, Jr., was married at London yesterday to Dorothea Baird, who has made a hit at the Haymarket as Trilby. Du Maurier presented to her a massive diamond pendant.

—Ambassador Bayard has left London on a month's leave of absence, a part of which will be spent yachting in Norwegian waters.

George Gould's Eastern Cruise.

George J. Gould, with his wife and children, and Miss Turnbull, a cousin of Mrs. Gould, sailed on Mr. Gould's steam yacht Atalanta Sunday morning for a cruise along the coast of Maine. The party will be gone a month and will probably go as far as Halifax. The report that it was Mr. Gould's intention to extend his cruise into the region of ice was denied yesterday at his office in the Western Union Building.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS FOR GOLD.

Prominent Men Who Do Not Need to be Told How to Vote.

The men of Brooklyn who believe in a gold standard are beginning to let themselves be known. Three prominent Democrats yesterday came out in favor of the gold standard. They are Thomas H. McGrath of the Twenty-third Ward, Michael E. Moore of the Twenty-second Ward, and Dr. Harry Eaton, Third Vice President of the Democratic General Committee, a resident of the Sixth Ward.

Mr. Moore said:

"Now, as a Democrat, I wish to say that I do not regard a convention dominated by the Anarchist Altgeld and Tillman of South Carolina as representatives of Democratic opinion, and I will not support the platform nor the ticket presented by a convention led by such men. When we find this grand old party of ours dominated by such characters it is time to cry halt. The machine men tell us we must take our medicine. This dose is too nauseous for me, and I cannot see why we need these men to tell us what to do and to call us to account for want of regularity.

"For my part, I do not want any better example than William C. Whitney, who is independent of politics, desires no office, who loves the old Democratic Party well, but who loves his honor and country more, nor Roswell P. Flower, who has always stood as a representative of the best elements of our party. It is only necessary to look at the elements that flock to the standard of the free silverites to condemn it; Anarchism, Socialism, Populism, and all the elements and the isms of the classes who wish to get something for nothing and who want a short road to wealth.

"It is a choice between dishonesty, repudiation, and dishonor, and integrity, honesty, and right. There is no recourse for honest Democrats but to oppose this violent heresy and to oppose it in the most effective way, is to vote for the ticket that stands for honest money. We do not like the Republican Party, but it is their good fortune to stand the nearest for what is right. We do not indorse their views on the tariff, perhaps, but that is a question that can be left in abeyance while we decide the question as to whether we are a Nation of repudiators of our obligations or not. That is the simple question, to my mind, a question of honesty or dishonesty."

Mr. McGrath had this to say regarding the gold standard:

"I have been a lifelong Democrat, and am still firm in my conviction that the principles and tenets of the Democratic Party are those which will give the best Government for all. But to-day we are confronted with a situation which goes beyond the limit of partisanship. A horde of Socialists, Anarchists, and Populists have taken possession and obtained control of a Democratic Convention, and in their craze have adopted a platform which in no degree expresses the dogmas of true and loyal Democracy. They have, as is the custom of their following, made a stab at the financial integrity and honor of the United States. They have announced that if successful in the election of their candidate they will repudiate the obligation of the Government to pay its indebtedness with a money good the world over, and they practically declare that the conditions of finance which it will be their aim to establish will be on a par with the heathenism of China and the squalor of Mexico. * * *

"These people would wreck the Government and substitute Anarchy for civilization. To desolate and ruin is their vocation. Now let every Democrat stand firm for the country and the honor of the old flag. To-day I call it quits by not voting, but double your citizenship, and, no matter how galling, cast a vote for McKinley Electors and save the Nation's honor."

Gold the Standard of Civilization.

William C. Redfield, President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, delivered a short address before the members of the Neighborhood Guild, at 42 Navy Street, Brooklyn, last night. His subject was "Sound Money," and was more of a historical talk than a political talk. He gave the history of coinage in this country from the beginning. He took up the question of gold and said the gold standard had helped the country in years past, and then showed that the gold policy is not a British policy, but is the policy of civilization.

MOTORMAN MALONEY DISCHARGED.

Nassau Trolley Company Has Had 2,400 Accidents Since April.

The Brooklyn police took no action yesterday in relation to the accident on the Nassau Railroad at Thirty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, Sunday night, in which seven persons were injured, and the motorman was arrested for running his car at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, on complaint of one of the company's officials.

The motorman, Daniel Maloney, was arraigned before Justice Tighe in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday, but Edward Tobin, the Inspector who caused his arrest, did not appear against him, and Justice Tighe discharged him. Another employe of the company was present and tried to have the Justice hold Maloney, but the Magistrate refused to do so.

Maloney said that he was a novice at running a car, and that Sunday was the first time he had been in charge of a trolley car. He was a marble cutter until a few days ago.

He said the car was going all right, and that just before he reached the curve he put on the brake; but it would not work, and the car jumped the track and ran a distance of fifty feet in the dirt.

Albert L. Johnson, the President of the company, when asked to explain the accident, said:

"It was an outrageous piece of carelessness. Our orders to the men are plain. The rule is that every motorman shall stop at this curve and not go ahead until the conductor has rung two bells. This man Maloney must have known about the curve, for he had gone over it four times that day.

"A Broadway Ferry and Coney Island car had preceded him, and on turning into Church Lane from the West End tracks had left the switch open. It was Maloney's business to stop his car, change his switch, and go on down Thirty-ninth Street. Even if he had forgotten to turn the switch and had taken the curve at the proper speed, nothing would have happened; he would simply have found himself on the wrong track. But he was going, I am informed, at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and, of course, the car jumped the rails and bumped over the ties.

"Some time ago I caught a motorman going twenty miles an hour past one of our 'slow-up' signs. I 'fired' him. The Alderman from his ward—who, by the way, had voted for the Nassau franchise—and Police Captain Johnson called here, and tried to get him reinstated, but I refused. I said to that man: 'You're a dangerous article; just the kind of a man we don't want. I had rather break in a new man, who can learn something, than put you back, with all your experience.'

"Whenever we catch one of these fellows we discharge him. We have been disciplining 'em so fast that they have been hollering bloody murder, but I think the service has been improved by it. Since we took hold, in April, we have had 2,400 accidents, some of them costing us nothing, others a great deal. Of late, the percentage of accidents has decreased. This is an easy road to get along with. All we ask of our employes is that they do as they are told. And you will find, with most of these accidents, that motormen have done just what they were not told."

Trolley Car No. 708 of the Nassau line yesterday was in collision with an ice wagon owned and driven by William Davis of Canarsie. The collision took place at Rockaway and Schenck Avenues, Brooklyn. The wagon was destroyed. The damage was $200.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—EVERETT—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field.

—WINDSOR—Capt. A. H. Bayley of the British Army.

—METROPOLE—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson.

—ASTOR—Assistant Postmaster General Robert A. Maxwell.

—MURRAY HILL—Carlos French, member of the Democratic National Committee for Connecticut.

—WALDORF—Bishop George Worthington of Omaha, James A. Gary of Baltimore, and S. R. Callaway, President of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS. Camstenee, (Br.,) McKenzie, Manaos July 8, via Barbados 14th, with mdse and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 P. M.

SAID A FRIEND HAD HIS LIVER.

Patrick Halpin Jumped into the Union Square Fountain Twice.

The sight of a poorly dressed man crawling along the grass on his stomach in Union Square Park attracted a large crowd at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

He was talking to himself in a loud tone and was eating cotton from a bundle that he held in both hands. Several times he varied his meal by eating cigar stumps or pieces of paper that he found in the grass.

The crowd attracted the attention of a park policeman, who ordered the man to get up off the grass. The man refused to do so, and when the policeman took hold of him a struggle followed. The man broke away from the policeman, ran to the fountain, and plunged into the water. As the water is several feet deep, there was considerable difficulty experienced in rescuing the man, who was unable to swim.

When the man was dragged out he showed the policeman an empty cigarette box, which he said contained his heart. He also declared that he had loaned his liver to a friend. His friend's liver was worn out, he said, and was taking a vacation.

The policeman started to take the man to the Jefferson Market Police Court, but when they reached the sidewalk the prisoner again broke away and again ran to the fountain and jumped in. He was again rescued and taken to the police court, where he described himself as Patrick Halpin, a sailor, thirty years old, with no home, and unmarried. He said that as all of his useful organs were out of his body he wanted to die.

Magistrate Flammer committed him to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his mental condition.

OBITUARY RECORD.

George W. Pell.

George W. Pell died Sunday at the residence of his son, Alfred Duane Pell, 929 Fifth Avenue, in his seventy-seventh year. He had been in failing health for some time, but his illness did not take a serious turn until eight days before his death.

Mr. Pell was a member of one of the oldest New-York families and an extensive owner of real estate in this city. He was born in September, 1819, in a house situated at what is now Seventy-ninth Street and Riverside Drive. The property was acquired when the drive was built. This was the family country home, and near by were the country houses of the De Puysters and the Schieffelins. The family to which Mr. Pell belonged was descended from John Pell, the first lord of Pelham Manor, and all the deeds of property in that section go back to him. John Pell was descended from Walter de Pelham of Norfolk, England.

George W. Pell's father, Alfred S. Pell, was a wealthy resident of this city, and it was from him that Pell Street derives its name. His mother was a daughter of Judge Duane, the first Mayor of New-York, and it was for him that Duane Street was named. Mrs. Pell's parents were connected with some of the best known of the old New-York families, including the Livingstons, the Norths, the Bleecker-Millers, and the Duanes of Schenectady. Judge Duane, with Chancellor Livingston, presided at the first inauguration of George Washington as President. The centennial of the inauguration of Judge Duane as Mayor of New-York was celebrated by Mr. Pell by a reception, to which invitations were extended to the lineal descendants of the families of the first Republican Council.

Mr. Pell was graduated from Columbia College in the class of '40. William C. Schermerhorn and Francis Ogden Hoffman were among the members of that class, and Mr. Schermerhorn is about the only one of Mr. Pell's early associates now living. Mr. Pell was appointed by Daniel Webster as United States Consul to the Rhenish Provinces, an office which he held for several years, during which time he traveled extensively on foot along the Rhine. He never held any other public office, and never engaged in business further than to manage his brother's estate and his own property interests.

Mr. Pell was married in 1853 to Miss Mary Bruen, a daughter of George W. Bruen, a wealthy East India merchant of this city. Mr. Bruen was an admirer and close friend of Lord Byron, and from him received one of the two busts of the poet in existence which were executed from life to his order. This bust is now in the possession of Alfred Duane Pell, the only surviving member of the family, his mother having died Feb. 9, 1895.

Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Pell went to live at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, where he resided until a short time ago, when he went to live with his son, at 929 Fifth Avenue. This is the well-known Pickhardt mansion, at the corner of Seventy-fourth Street, which was purchased by Alfred Duane Pell about a year ago. This house was begun fourteen years ago by Wilhelm Pickhardt, and it is not yet completed. Since Mr. Pell became its owner he has added ten rooms, making it a fifty-nine-room house.

Since Alfred Duane Pell's graduation from Columbia College, in 1887, the members of the family have spent most of their time abroad. The son in his travels has accumulated an extensive collection of curios.

Father and son have long been members of St. Thomas's Church, but the building is now closed for repairs, and the funeral services of the father will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at the St. Thomas Chapel, in Sixtieth Street, east of Third Avenue.

Prof. Hugh C. McLaughlin.

Prof. Hugh C. McLaughlin, who died yesterday at the home of his son, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, 949 Pelham Avenue, Fordham, at the age of eighty-five years, was a distinguished classical scholar and a well-known figure in Washington official and social life before the war.

He was Superintendent of the Bureau of Statistics in the State Department under Secretaries Cass and Marcy, and at an earlier date was among the leaders of the bar of Alexandria, Va. After the war he was appointed professor of the higher branches of the classical languages at Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Md., and held that position for twenty-one years, becoming emeritus professor three years ago.

Marshall Shepard.

Marshall Shepard, a prominent dry goods merchant of this city, died yesterday, at his Summer home, at Edgartown, Mass. Mr. Shepard had been a member of the firm of Parker, Wilder & Co., 62 Leonard Street, for twelve years. His connection with the firm began in 1860. He was born in Boston, fifty-two years ago. He resided at East Orange, N. J., and was a Warden in Grace Church there. He was also a member of the New-England Society. Mr. Shepard leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

—Capt. Abraham Long, the oldest waterman at Elizabethport, a skillful pilot and an experienced navigator, died yesterday at his home, in Elizabeth, N. J., aged sixty-seven. Capt. Long had followed the boating and pilotage business in the Kills and New-York Harbor for more than half a century. He had been wholly blind for some years. He was one of the pioneer firemen at Elizabethport, and organized Red Jacket Engine Company there. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and a son, one of whom is the ex-Chief of the Elizabeth Fire Department.

—Capt. J. T. Newhall, proprietor of The Lynn Transcript, died at his home in Lynn, Mass., yesterday, after an illness of nearly two weeks. He was one of the best-known newspaper men of the city, and was born in Lynn Dec. 12, 1831. He was a war veteran, a member of the Common Council in 1864, 1876, 1877, and 1878, for the last three years being President. He was also a member of the Massachusetts and Lynn Press Associations.

—Gen. Andrew R. Z. Dawson died in Deadwood, S. D., on Sunday, after a lingering attack of tuberculosis. He was a pioneer of the State and city. At the time of his death he was Clerk of the Circuit Court. His military record was brilliant. During his term of service he was brevetted by the War Department Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Nashville.

—William Snow died at his home, 116 Norman Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, after a lingering illness. He was born in England seventy-three years ago. He had been a resident of Brooklyn forty-five years. He leaves six children, one of whom is the Captain of the fireboat David A. Boody. The funeral services will be held to-night.

—Cyrus Kitchen died at his home in Meadville, Penn., yesterday, aged seventy-one. He was President of the Meadville Savings Bank, which failed in January, 1894, and his business worries undoubtedly caused his death. He had been in the banking business for about thirty years and served one term as Register and Recorder of Crawford County.

—Robert H. Belden, a New-York insurance broker, died at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., Sunday, at the age of seventy-five. He had resided in Elizabeth more than twenty years, and leaves a wife and son, the latter being employed in the New-York Custom House.

—Aurin Wood, an inventor and for many years head of the ironworking tool firm of Wood, Light & Co., died in Worcester, Mass., Sunday, aged eighty-four.

—Daniel E. Hungerford, father of Mrs. John W. Mackay, died yesterday at Rome, Italy, where he had resided since 1887. He was born in this State.

DEATH OF BISHOP COXE

AGED EPISCOPAL PRELATE STRICKEN WITH HEART FAILURE.

Unknown to Most Persons He Had Left His Home in Buffalo and Was in a Sanitarium at Clifton Springs Endeavoring to Recover from Nervous Prostration—His Long and Distinguished Career in the Church—Letters to Mgr. Satolli.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 20.—The Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Second Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Western New-York, died of heart disease at the sanitarium here at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

Bishop Coxe had been suffering from nervous prostration for several weeks, and went to the sanitarium for rest and recuperation. It was not generally known that he was absent from his home in Buffalo, although his more recent appointments had been privately arranged and subject to a recall.

Bishop Coxe had been gaining in health and strength during his three weeks' stay in the sanitarium, and to-day had made all his arrangements to go to Buffalo on important business. He came to the dining room at noon in excellent spirits, and engaged in earnest conversation with friends at the table regarding the resurrection.

Returning to his room he proceeded to complete his preparations for his journey, but about 3 o'clock he was seized with sudden pains. Remedies were promptly used, and he seemed to rally, when, almost without a moment's warning, he passed away. He was conscious to the last. The funeral will be held at Geneva on Wednesday.

Bishop Coxe was consecrated in January, 1865, and, through his wise counsel and untiring labor, had rendered valuable assistance to the rectors of several local churches in the enlargement of their membership and the erection of commodious edifices.

The Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Anglican Bishop of Western New-York, was born at Mendham, N. J., May 10, 1818. He completed his course at the General Theological Seminary in 1841, and became rector of St. Ann's Church, New-York, where he remained till Easter, 1842. Ordained priest in that year, he was rector of St. John's Church, Hartford, Conn., till 1854, when he accepted the rectorship of Grace Church, Baltimore. In 1863 he became rector of Calvary Church, New-York.

He was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of Western New-York on Jan. 4, 1865, and on the death of Bishop Delancey, three months later, he succeeded to the Bishopric. Dr. Coxe visited England in 1861 and made an extensive tour of the Continent. Visiting the eminent Hirscher, he became convinced that a movement toward primitive Christianity was on foot, both in Germany and Italy. He translated a work of Hirscher's, with an introduction detailing facts which he had learned in Italy. He published them in the following year, under the title of "Sympathies of the Continent."

The subsequent career of Dr. Döllinger and the rise of the Old Catholics confirmed the views and predictions of this work. He was one of the founders of the Anglo-Continental Society. He became D. D. at the University of Durham in 1888.

Among his many publications are "Christian Ballads," "Athanasian, and Other Poems," "Hallowe'en," "Saul, a Mystery," "Sermons on Doctrine and Duty," "Impressions of England," "Criterion," "Moral Reforms," "Apollos," republished in Oxford; "Ladye Chace," and "The Penitential."

In 1885 Bishop Coxe founded the Christian Literary Company of New-York, and edited nine volumes of their series of "Ante-Nicene Fathers" and also their edition of St. Augustine on the Psalms. In 1887 he was Baldwin lecturer at Michigan University, and the first volume of these lectures appeared in that year with the title of "Institutes of Christian History."

He became Bedell lecturer in Kenyon College, at Gambia, Ohio, in the same year. His lectures here were published under the title of "Holy Writ and Modern Thought." In 1889 appeared the Paschal, a collection of Easter poems. In 1892 he was Paddock lecturer in New-York.

He was a large contributor to periodical literature, and published in Paris several works in the French language. In 1888 he preached frequently in Paris, and officiated in the Gallican Chapel as Bishop in charge of the "Gallicans" of France, a position which he resigned in 1892, when, what he had constantly urged as a desirable result, the Archbishop of Utrecht consented to assume this work in France.

Since 1892 he had led a somewhat retired life, looking after the duties of his See and continuing his literary labors. He was prominently brought to public notice a couple of years ago by openly denouncing the appointment of Mgr. Satolli as Papal Delegate to the United States.

In his letters to Mgr. Satolli, he displayed his unswerving devotion to our institutions, and especially to our common-school system, which he regarded as the palladium of our liberties, so long as the Bible in the English version is not driven from it. In defending the place of the Bible in public schools, he declared that he was influenced by motives of educational utility, as well as of principle, and it was because the common schools and the right of self-government were involved in the controversy that the letters commanded such wide attention.

CABLE CAR AND WAGON CRASH.

Two Persons Injured in Third Avenue —Passengers Shaken Up.

A collision between a Third Avenue cable car and an Adams Express Company wagon, at Fifty-second Street and Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon, resulted in two persons being injured, while fifteen passengers of the car were shaken up.

The injured were the conductor, Joseph Jacob of 2,321 First Avenue, who had both feet and his hip bruised, and Alinos M. Converse, the driver of the wagon, who suffered from shock by being flung off his seat.

The cable car was bound up town. The express wagon was on its way across town, toward Fifth Avenue. There was a lot of teams at the crossing. The gripman and the driver each thought he saw an opening, and tried to take advantage of it. The horses of the express wagon were over the tracks ahead of the car, but the wagon was struck in the middle and rolled along the track sidewise for several feet.

The car got by, and the conductor, who was standing on the side, was swept off the step and fell to the pavement.

The force of the collision threw Converse, the driver, off his seat. He was picked up, with the conductor, and an ambulance was summoned from Flower Hospital. Jacob's wounds, though not serious, were such that he had to go to the hospital. Converse refused the surgeon's aid and went away with his wagon. James Moran of 1,681 Third Avenue, the gripman, was arrested.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—Fire and water damaged the Hale Building, in Salem, Mass., yesterday, $2,000, and Henry Hale's hardware stock $10,000. The fire started from the explosion of a lantern in the basement. The other occupants whose places were badly damaged by smoke and water were Briggs & Wilkins, dry goods, on the first floor, who lose $10,000; The Salem Gazette, loss $5,000; William M. Hill, real estate; the Board of Trade, the Metropolitan Insurance Company, and the Salem Brass Band, on the floors above. The losses aggregate $29,000, mostly insured.

—The Pythian Building, Park Theatre, and Barrett House, in Henderson, Ky., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $250,000. A. D. R. Rogers, manager of the theatre, with his wife and two children, and L. H. Walker, Superintendent of the American Tobacco Company, barely escaped from the hotel.

—Half a business square of Ashtabula, Ohio, was burned on Sunday. Ten buildings were destroyed and three others gutted. Among those destroyed was the Ducro Block, the finest business structure in the city. Several firemen were badly injured. The entire loss will reach $50,000.

—A fire destroyed the heading plant at North Olean, N. Y., on Sunday. It was owned and run by R. H. Franchot and employed about twenty men. The loss is $9,000, partly covered by insurance.

Did Not Suit.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"Here," exclaimed Woman, "is your old sphere. I only took it on approval."

As for Man, he smiled wanly, recognising that the movement was at an end.

A MATTER OF NECESSITY.

Southern Democrats Urge the Nomination of a Third Ticket.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Sound-money Democrats of the North may discuss the placing of another ticket in the field as a question of policy; with us of the South it is more a matter of necessity.

There are thousands of Southern men opposed to free silver, and they would gladly vote for a third ticket. They could easily be organized into a strong minority party, and would carry with them as many more who are wavering. But if these men are left unorganized in this campaign they cannot stand firm until election day. The cause of sound money would not then be presented in the South, and few of its citizens would hear a sound-money speech or read a sound-money paper. In November, almost every one would vote for Bryan, and once that is done the cause is lost in the South. No matter whether he is elected or not, few of them could then be brought back to sound principles. It is probable that for years to come the Southern States would be as strongly free silver, with all that that means, as it has in the past been anti-protection.

But this is not the greatest danger! If, as we hope and believe, the country will by November see the wrong and the folly of free silver and bury that cause and the party beyond fear of revival, they will bring with it those abiding principles of Democracy which are now only represented—though represented never so falsely—by the silver candidates. The McKinley platform, savagely anti-Democratic as it is, imperialistic in every feature save one, would likely be in the ascendency for years.

Democrats will agree that nearly all the evils our country suffers from to-day are the result, directly or indirectly, of un-Democratic laws. What then must its future be when the only opposition to aggressive centralization will be in a despised and repudiated minority? The future welfare of the country, from a Democratic standpoint, demands another ticket, or at least another organization. It matters not that it would be defeated, even that it chose not a single Congressman. In this campaign it would relieve patriots of the chagrin of standing either with imperialism or repudiation, and afterward, when men once more came to their senses, it could carry the fight for true Democracy to victory.

Few sound-money men of the South are politicians. We must look, and thousands of us do look, with eagerness to our friends of the North to lead us in a fight for what we believe involves both honor and patriotism.

THOMAS C. DIGGS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 17, 1896.

Kill the Serpent of Silver.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

If the sound-money Democrats fail to nominate a Presidential ticket, I think they will make a monumental blunder.

The proper way to look at the matter is this: What will be the result of the contest if confined to McKinley and Bryan, and what if there is a third ticket indorsed by the sound-money Democrats? In the first case, I concede that McKinley will probably win. But is this everything? If the silverites poll a large vote, will not the fight be considered unfinished? Will they not be encouraged to continue the agitation with a view to the next election, and will we not for another four years be condemned to the same uncertainty, panicky conditions, and dullness of trade that have characterized the last three? What we should do is to kill the Populistic, Socialistic serpent of silver, so that it will never raise its head again, and not merely to scotch it, which, I fear, will be the effect of having the two tickets only in the field.

How will the Democratic vote in what is considered the sound-money States be cast? My impression is, about one-quarter to McKinley, less than one-quarter will not be polled, and over one-half will go to Bryan, because he will be considered the regular nominee. The fact of no other nomination being made will be taken as a quasi indorsement. A large number of the voters are ignorant and do not know much more than that they have always voted the Democratic ticket, and always intend so to vote. In this way the silver vote will be represented as much larger and more important than it really is. On the other hand, if the Bryan ticket is repudiated as being not Democratic, but Populistic, and a sound-money man is placed at the head of a genuine Democratic ticket, (and it is only in this way that repudiation can be brought home to the masses,) I believe the silver vote will cut a very sorry figure. The vote then might go, one-tenth to McKinley, four-fifths to the Democratic nominee, and one-tenth to Bryan, but these last would be more than offset by votes obtained in the silver States.

Another consideration is the election of Congressmen. If business men are compelled, in self-defense, to vote for a Republican President, are they not likely to feel so disgusted with Democratic management as to vote also for Republican Congressmen? And if they are driven into the Republican camp, are they not likely to stay there until, perhaps, a new party is formed?

I know it is thought no prominent man will head a ticket doomed almost certainly to defeat, on the ground that defeat would spoil his chances for the future; but the circumstances are peculiar, and I think that the sacrifice now made, combined with a splendidly waged fight, even though an unsuccessful one, would make him the logical candidate in another election, where the prospects of success might be most bright. He would deserve well, not only of his party, but of the whole country.

If this is not done, my impression is that the days of the party are numbered, and that history will speak of Cleveland as the last of the Democratic Presidents, as Rienzi was known as the last of the Tribunes.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1896. A. H.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

—The German operetta performances at Terrace Garden offer pleasing Summer night diversion, and the older works of the repertory, such as the lively "Fatinitza," which is now current, and "Poor Jonathan," which will be sung the last half of the week, are as acceptable to the frequenters of Mr. Heumann's resort as new pieces. Several novelties are announced, however, and the bill will frequently be changed.

—Bathers in the Coney Island surf were pictured on the screen by the vitascope in Koster & Bial's roof garden last night. Catherine Bartho, a dancer, and the Rogers brothers, broken-English knockabouts, made their first appearance here. Jules Levy, the cornetist, began the last week of his engagement.

—Satsuma, the Japanese juggler; Georgie Howard, the Davenport brothers, Tony Fernandez, the Fenz brothers, McBride and Goodrich, Mlle. Proto, Marie Celeste, Fields and Wooley, and Stuart, the male soprano, take part in the performance in the airy and spacious roof gardens of the Grand Central Palace.

—Besides Fregoli, whose charm is perennial, the list of performers in the Olympia Roof Garden includes a "creole nightingale," Rachel Walker by name; Mamie Sheppard, the Gough sisters, and those agile "disappearing demons," the brothers Borani. Musically the programme is above the ordinary.

—There was no change of bill that calls for comment at Proctor's Pleasure Palace last night, but good entertainments given by long-tried performers were enjoyed by large companies of spectators in the big auditorium, palm garden, and roof garden.

—After this week the valorous El Captan will rest until cooler weather. Mr. Hopper and his company will return to the Broadway Theatre Washington's Birthday and present Sousa's merry operetta again.

—A new coster singer, Harry Rogers, is singing his own songs in the Casino Roof Garden this week. Jennie Yeamans, Pearl Andrews, and Zelma Rawlinson are also there.

—There have lately been no noteworthy changes in the bill of the Madison Square Roof Garden. Press Eldridge and Cora Routt remain as the most popular performers.

—The Lumiere Cinematographe makes the frequenters of Keith's Union Square Theatre marvel. Next week Arthur Dunn will help it.

—Agreeable music and handsome and improving waxworks combine to gratify and instruct visitors to the Eden Musée.

—"In Gay New-York" will remain on view at the Casino about six weeks longer.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—1:55 P. M.—321 Washington Street; Frederick Losche; butter and eggs; no damage.

—11 P. M.—1,435 Amsterdam Avenue; Charles Brettell; no damage.

VOICE OF PROTEST LOUDER GROWS

Not a Democratic Convention.

From The Flatbush Press, (Dem.)

No true Democrat can support the Chicago platform. It is a platform of Anarchy and Populism. The convention was not a Democratic Convention. Are we to have honest money and the maintenance of the Nation's credit? The great question for every man who loves his country is to consider what is the surest means of defeating the efforts of these thieves and cutthroats in their attempts to gain control of the Government. Calm reflection shows that the only safe course is for every true Democrat to vote the Republican ticket—for McKinley and Hobart. The editor of this paper has always been a Democrat, but we cannot stomach Bryan at any price.

A New Ticket Demanded.

From The Shelbyville (Ky.) Sentinel, (Dem.)

With such a candidate, nominated by such influences, upon a platform advocating such new and extreme views, is it to be wondered at that Democrats who have founded their faith on the principles of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, and Cleveland should feel that they have no abiding place in the new party and are hopefully seeking to bring about the nomination of a ticket which they can consistently support?

Wants the Free-Silver Question Fought Out.

From The Plattsburg Republican, (Dem.)

To send that question to the people and let them settle it, accepting the issue as thus forced by the Democratic Convention, is, we believe, the safest course. We await, with other loyal Democrats, the action of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York in State Convention, but we believe that a third ticket would be, for many obvious reasons, detrimental in the highest degree to the interests of the Democracy of the State of New-York and of the whole Union, opening up, as it would, the probability of permanent disruption.

We cannot dodge the issue of free silver. It will not "down" at any man's bidding or at any party's bidding, and it will not help the matter to fling at free-silver advocates, who may be just as honest and conscientious in their views as gold advocates, the epithets of Anarchists and thieves and traitors. Let us meet this issue squarely. The National Democracy has decreed that the Democratic platform shall be for free silver, as the Republican platform is for gold. There is the issue plain and distinct. Let the battle be fought out on that line.

Another Demand for Another Ticket.

From The Mayfield (Ky.) Monitor, (Dem.)

The editor of this paper cannot conscientiously and consistently support the nominees of the Chicago Convention. He is a Democrat, has always been a Democrat, and has never voted anything but a Democratic ticket, but on this occasion he begs to be excused from supporting Bryan and Sewall, one of whom is just out of the Populist camp and the other is a protectionist. These two principles the Democratic Party has been fighting for years, and the writer cannot turn his back on Democracy and cast his vote and influence for a Populistic platform and a Populistic-Republican ticket. This does not mean that he will support the Republican ticket. Not by any means. If the sound-money men of the Nation nominate candidates on a sound-money platform, without taint of Populism or Republicanism, then what little influence he and his paper have will be exerted for the success of that ticket.

Refuses to Eat Crow.

From The Frankfort (Ky.) Call, (Dem.)

What is the use of eating crow? There are plenty of good Jefferson and Jackson Democrats in the country for the old party to get candidates from for President and Vice President. Altgeld and men of his ilk have no right to turn the greatest party the world has ever known over to the Populists or Anarchists. Give the rank and file good men to vote for, and the days of usefulness of the party of our fathers have not passed.

Democrats Have No Ticket.

From The Russellville (Ky.) Herald, (Dem.)

The

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

FOUR FAVORITES WERE SUCCESSFUL IN YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Hewitt Was Thrown from Royal H.'s Saddle in the Fourth Race, but Escaped Without Injury—Sims Made His Mount, Marshall, Leap Over the Unseated Jockey, and So Escaped a Tumble Himself—Clayton Could Not Win.

There was another big crowd at the Aqueduct race track yesterday, some fair racing, and very lively betting. Four favorites won, but one of them, Sir Francis, was at such a short price, 1 to 10, that he was not played by the average speculator, and so he did not count. Yesterday was the last day but one of the most successful meeting ever held by the Queens County Jockey Club.

Fannie B., a rank outsider among the starters for the opening dash of five furlongs, gave the bettors a surprise by both outrunning and outstaying Sirocco, the veteran sprinter, and winner of many races of this class in past years. Fannie B. was cleverly ridden by Hewitt, who held her in third place up to the last furlong, then rushed her through, and, in a drive, beat Sirocco by a neck.

Sir Francis had no trouble in winning the second race. Only Chugnut started against him, and he had no show to beat the Daly cast-off.

Hewitt again showed up well in the third race, which he won with Edna D. from Joe Hayman and Second Chance. The trio made a pretty fight of it all through the stretch, and it was anybody's race up to the last jump. Then Edna D. managed to get her nose first past the judges, Joe Hayman beating Second Chance by the length of his head. Ellerdie, the favorite, was a bad fifth in a field of seven.

Hewitt did a reckless piece of riding in the next race, and as a result got a tumble with Royal H., at the first turn. Fortunately, neither the boy nor his horse was injured. But the tumble came near to being disastrous to Marshall and Sims, who had a bad fall together last week. Sims was able to pull Marshall together in time, however, to leap over Hewitt. Marshall lost a lot of ground in consequence, and Mirage went on and opened up quite a lead. But Sims got Marshall to going all right on the back stretch, worked gradually up into a good place, and finally won from Mirage after a hard drive by a neck. It was a petty finish, and a good race for Marshall, as the time was 1:43¾.

Tempestuous, the good thing from the Brookdale Stable that failed to win on Saturday because of the long delay at the post, won her race yesterday all right, and made her backers very happy. She and The Manxman had the race between them. The latter quit badly in the last furlong, and that gave Tempestuous her chance, which she improved.

Steward Swigert did not believe that Powers was strong enough to ride The Native in the sixth race to the best advantage, so he had Clayton substituted. The Native was never in it. Premier won all the way. Lambert being his closest competitor. The best-backed horse of the lot, Defender, ran third, beating The Native by a neck.

In the five-furlong scramble for two-year-olds, which wound up the day's sport, Olivia L. defeated the favorite, Woodbird, by a head, after a hard drive.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.
1—Fannie B., S. Stedker's br. f., 4 years, by Cholula-Lady, 103 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Hewitt)
2—Sirocco, J. E. Collins's b. h., 8, 110, 5 to 2 and 9 to 10.....(Doggett)
3—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 3, 100, 15 to 1.....(Gifford)
Won by a neck; a half length between second and third.

Dreibund, 107, 8 to 1, (Coyle;) Hermia, 98, 9 to 5, (O'Leary;) Right Royal, 96, 8 to 1, (Garrigan;) Crimea, 94, 6 to 1, (Hirsch;) Bon Ami, 105, 30 to 1, (Bergen;) Florena Hubbard, 94, 20 to 1, (Powers;) Bergen, 107½, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Maple Prince, 103, 50 to 1, (Scott;) and Tombola, 102, 100 to 1, (Harrison,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Selling allowances. Time—1:48¾.
1—Sir Francis, Eagle Stable's ch. c., 6 years, by Mr. Pickwick-Thora, 109 pounds, 1 to 10.....(Doggett)
2—Chugnut, R. Bradley's b. g., 3, 81, 8 to 1.....(Powers)
Won by a half length.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Time—1:02¾.
1—Edna D., Mitchell & Lambert's ch. f., by Prince Royal-Fanfare, 95 pounds, 5 to 2 and 9 to 10.....(Hewitt)
2—Joe Hayman, J. McLaughlin's ch. g., 3½, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Second Chance, R. Bradley's ch. c., 95, 12 to 1.....(Powers)
Won by a head; the same distance between second and third.

Sir Moltke, 109, 6 to 1, (Keefe;) Ellerdie, 95, 11 to 5, (Hirsch;) Kickay Winsy, 102, 10 to 1, (Coyle,) and Sanguine, 98, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Selling allowances. Time—1:43¾.
1—Marshall, W. Steer's b. h., 6 years, by Voltigeur-Hard-to-Tell, 110 pounds, 2 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Mirage, Harlem Stable's b. h., 4, 112, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Sloane)
3—Telegram, Sensation Stable's b. c., 3, 91, 12 to 1.....(Hirsch)
Won by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

Buckeye, 4, 101, 40 to 1, (Powers,) also ran. Royal H., 3, 92, 8 to 1, (Hewitt,) stumbled and threw his jockey.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For maiden two-year-olds. Time—1:02¾.
1—Tempestuous, Brookdale Stable's ch. g., by Macaroon-Uproar, 102 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—The Manxman, O'Brien & McKeever's b. c., 105, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Garrigan)
3—Myrtle L., S. G. Loud's b. f., 109, 6 to 1.....(Sims)
Won by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

Rossiter, 105, 30 to 1, (Bergen;) Loch Glyn, 105, 50 to 1, (Gifford,) and Our Johnny, 112, 4 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds. Selling allowances. Time—1:44.
1—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., by Sir Modred-Premium, 107 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloane)
2—Lambent, M. Clancy & Co.'s br. c., 107, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hill)
3—Defender, F. O. Burridge's b. c., 112, 8 to 5.....(Sims)
Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

The Native, 107, 6 to 1, (Clayton;) King T., 107, 12 to 1, (Sheedy,) and Helen H. II., 102, 20 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five furlongs; for maiden two-year-olds. Time—1:03¾.
1—Olivia L., A. Lakeland's b. f., by Rossington-Lady Prank, 102 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Harris)
2—Woodbird, E. R. Sanford's ch. f., 102, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Hirsch)
3—L. B., A. F. Brown's ch. g., 102, 5 to 1.....(Harrison)
Won by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

One Chance, 109, 4 to 1, (Sheedy;) Sedgwick, 106½, 10 to 1, (Healy;) Joe Cutley, 105, 15 to 1, (Bergen;) Bonnie Eloise, 102, 6 to 1, (Hill,) and American Girl, 102, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Adjax, 116 pounds; Royal H., 105; Zanone, 102; Fay or Play, 102; Kinglet, 98; Rama, 97; Satanella, 97; Driebund, 95; Lambent, 82; Lady Greenway, 82.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Marshall, 107 pounds; Addie, 106; Eclipse, 105; Illusion, 104; Van Brunt, 104; Florena Hubbard, 84; Crimea, 84.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Brighton, 107 pounds; Sir Moltke, 106; Ellerdie, 100; Joe Hayman, 98; Second Chance, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. The Native, 107 pounds; Defender, 107; King T., 107; Premier, 102; Chugnut, 99; Honolulu, 99; Flames, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-old fillies. Favo, 115 pounds; American Girl, 110; Nina Louise, 110; Woodgird, 110; Maud Adams, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Defender, 109 pounds; Kennebunk, 108; Annie Bishop, 107; Silk Gown, 107; Buckeye, 105; Satanella, 102; Bon Ami, 101; Royal Princess, 90; Nick Johnson, 89.

A Race for a Lorillard Filly.

LONDON, July 20.—At the Leicester races today Pierre Lorillard's two-year-old filly Magica, by Sensation-Witch, won the Wigston Two-Year-Old Selling Plate, at five furlongs. Magica was favorite in the betting.

GAVIN GETS A RECORD.

The Buffalo Bicycle Policeman Rides to This City in Sixty-one Hours.

Bicycle Policeman Anthony Gavin of Buffalo reached this city yesterday afternoon on his record trip, after having been on the road just sixty-one hours. The previous record from Buffalo to the metropolis was seventy-two hours, which leaves a margin in Gavin's favor of eleven hours.

Gavin is Buffalo's champion policeman rider. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood, and an athlete of much promise. When he heard of the race for bicycle policemen to be held at Manhattan Beach on Saturday, he arranged to bring down two birds with one stone. He secured a leave of absence, entered for the race, and planned to ride to this city for the record. He secured the latter by arriving at King's Bridge yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Now it remains to be seen whether he can show his heels to the club swingers of this city, Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia. It is agreed that he will have to show a fast clip to do this.

The start in the record ride was made from the Genesee Hotel, in Buffalo, at 3 A. M. on Saturday. Local wheelmen paced him as far as Rochester. From that point he had to set his own pace, save for a few short stretches where he fell in with touring cyclists. None of these was fast enough for him, and he passed them all easily. From Poughkeepsie down he was paced by G. H. Tracy, a well-known road rider of that place. The gait was a fast one, but Gavin never once cried "enough." At Dutchess Junction the policeman had a fall, in which his knees were cut, but not sufficiently to make riding painful. He labored under a disadvantage afterward, however, but he stuck to his task and came through with flying colors.

At King's Bridge Gavin and Tracy were met by a delegation of local bicycle policemen, and escorted to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he held an impromptu reception. He was complimented on his fine appearance after such a long ride. Bicycle Policemen Lang, Reilly, Thomson, Donahue, and Scott were in the party which met the record-breaker at King's Bridge.

After the requisite amount of rest Gavin will take his final training for the race, and hopes to be in good condition, despite his fatiguing journey.

BENNETT WON THE RACE.

Defeats a Large Field in the Liberty Wheelmen's Road Contest.

The five-mile club road race of the Liberty Wheelmen was held on Saturday at Valley Stream in the presence of over 1,000 spectators. James C. Bennett won the race from the forty-five second mark, and also captured the time prize, covering the route in 13:38. Of the scratch men, Allen, Smith, and White did not ride, leaving L. G. Hoppe and A. W. Lewis alone on the back mark. The last named fell early in the race, thus leaving Hoppe to cut out his own pace all the way. This, together with the stiff wind, is thought to account for the poor time made. The results follow:

	Handicap.	Time.
1. James C. Bennett	0:45	13:38
2. Julius Bindrim, Jr.	0:45	13:38 1-5
3. H. S. Palmer	0:45	13:38 2-5
4. F. A. Hall	1:45	14:57
5. Edward Ellis	1:30	14:03
6. H. J. Valentine	1:45	15:05
7. E. P. Kayser	1:30	14:53
8. D. A. Sammis	2:00	15:24
9. Henry Wellbrock	1:00	14:25
10. A. Sanders	1:15	14:40 1-5
11. Joseph Caccavajo	1:15	14:46 1-5
12. J. D. Graham	1:15	14:46 2-5
13. E. A. Meyer	1:15	14:46 4-5
14. A. E. Hernandez	1:30	15:30
15. Charles A. Hoppe	0:45	14:50
16. "Larry" G. Hoppe	Scratch.	14:05 1-5
17. Henry Graffelman	2:00	16:23
18. A. W. Lewis	Scratch.	14:45
19. George R. Koch	1:45	17:00
20. William J. Brady	1:30	18:00
21. H. L. Wippermann	2:30	20:00

FOR THE POLICE CYCLING DERBY.

Candidates Who Will Ride on Saturday for Championship Honors.

The entries for the police cycling championship races to be decided at the tournament at Manhattan Beach on Saturday closed yesterday with Police Commissioner Andrews. Philadelphia, New-York, Brooklyn, Bayonne, Buffalo, Boston, and Newark will be represented by their fastest cycling bluecoats. Two races for policemen will be decided. The distances will be one and three miles. The full list of entries follows:

ONE-MILE RACE.

Philadelphia—Charles C. Bodden, Daniel M. Greenig, and John Pinkerton.
New-York—George McKay, George W. Brown, and John Schuessler.
Bayonne, N. J.—Frederick Lumbreyer.
Buffalo—Anthony Gavin.
Boston—William M. Densmore and Carleton L. Brett.
Brooklyn—William Burke, Oscar Finn, and Samuel McElroy.
Newark—Washington M. Edwards, Jacob Suschard, and William H. Templeton.

THREE-MILE RACE.

Philadelphia—Charles J. Hey, Daniel M. Greenig, and John Pinkerton.
New-York—George McKay, John Schuessler, and John J. Gilles.
Bayonne—Frederick Lumbreyer.
Buffalo—Anthony Gavin.
Boston—William M. Densmore and C. L. Brett.
Brooklyn—Oscar Finn, Samuel McElroy, and William Burke.
Newark—William H. Stuckey, Charles Bitz, and John Letzelter.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The new ferry between Staten Island and Elizabethport should become very popular with bicyclists, since it offers a pleasant connection with the good roads of New-Jersey in the vicinity of Elizabeth. This place is but two miles from the ferry landing. The only drawback toward making this route the most extensively patronized is the absence of a continuous asphalt route on the west side of the city.

—The following committee will have charge of the bicycle parade to be held in Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, to celebrate its opening, in October: F. W. Sheldon, Kings County Wheelmen; Frank P. Share, Long Island Wheelmen; George T. Stebbins, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; G. F. Stringer, and H. B. Fullerton, Whirling Dervishes. The members were appointed by President Angell of the Good Roads Association.

—John Olen of 51 Central Avenue, Arthur Prandoni of 580 West Street, Union Hill; William Wakeman of Ino Street, West Hoboken, and Philip Awell of 240 First Street, Hoboken, were arrested in Union Hill Sunday night for not having lighted lamps on their bicycles. Recorder Shelton fined each $2.

—A meeting for the purpose of completing arrangements for the organization of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Hudson County will be held at Recorder's Hotel, Jersey City, Wednesday, July 29. Each club in the county has been invited to send three delegates.

—Chief Murphy of Jersey City has designated Patrolmen John S. Murphy, August Hertle, George and William Herring, Henry Clemenson, and Charles Winters as the members of the bicycle squad. They will be provided with wheels and go on duty to-day.

—If "Teddy" Goodman receives notification of his transfer to the professional class he will compete in the "pro" events at Manhattan Beach next Saturday. He has asked Chairman Gideon to transfer him.

—"Freddie" Titus will compete in the coming six-day race in Madison Square Garden if the Racing Board reinstates him at the meeting to be held in Louisville during the National meet.

—Next Sunday Valk, the fast road rider of the Tamaqua Wheelmen, will try for the century record on the Jamaica-Patchogue course. He will have pacemakers over the entire route.

—Parsons, the Australian cyclist, will arrive in this city from London early in August. Parsons won a race from Zimmerman while the latter was riding in the Antipodes.

—The midsummer meet of the Massachusetts Division of the League will take place the last three days of this week at Cottage City.

—"Charlie" Murphy, who is now in France, has decided to challenge all of the foreign cracks to meet him on the racing path.

—The Riverside Wheelmen will be represented at the National meet in Louisville by about twelve of its fastest riders.

BUT ONE BASEBALL GAME.

Rain Interfered with All Scheduled Games Except That in Chicago.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	49	24	.671
Cincinnati	53	26	.671
Cleveland	49	25	.662
Chicago	46	36	.561
Boston	42	33	.560
Pittsburg	40	34	.541
Brooklyn	35	41	.461
Philadelphia	35	41	.461
Washington	31	39	.443
New-York	31	41	.431
St. Louis	22	55	.286
Louisville	17	55	.236

Rain at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Cleveland required the postponement of the games of the National Baseball League scheduled for yesterday. The Brooklyn club, which was to have played at Louisville, was delayed by an accident to its train, and on arrival at Louisville arranged to play two games to-day.

The only game in the League series yesterday was at Chicago, and resulted as follows:

Chicago	2	1	3	0	2	0	0	2	..	10
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Boston, 8. Errors—Chicago, 1; Boston, 5. Batteries—Terry and Donohue; Lewis, Stivetts, and Tenny. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

LONGWOOD TENNIS TOURNEY.

The Preliminary Rounds Played on Wet Courts Yesterday.

BOSTON, July 20.—The annual Longwood tennis tournament for the Challenge Cup was begun this morning. The preliminary rounds included matches between fifty-two players, and the numerous tennis courts, which were wet from the showers, were constantly occupied. The summaries

Preliminary Round.—M. D. Whitman beat G. H. Carter, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4; R. T. Parke beat J. H. Lee, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2; H. S. Averell beat J. T. Walker, 6—4, 6—2, 6—0; J. T. Talmage beat Richard Hooker, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1; W. N. Packard beat N. P. Wilson, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3; A. L. Williston beat R. Kaw, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; G. W. Lee beat E. R. Gross, 6—1, 8—6, 6—1; G. F. Eames beat W. D. Dexter, 4—6, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5; Murray Baker beat H. L. Ewen, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1, 6—3; R. Hovey beat A. Barrows, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2; J. B. Sanborn beat W. C. Grant, 6—1, 7—5, 7—3, 3—6, 6—2; W. K. Shaw beat Charles Bradley, Jr., 6—0, 6—0, 6—2; J. P. Paret beat H. H. Hackett, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4; James Perry beat S. W. Rogers, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3; L. W. Rogers beat A. W. Leslie, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1; A. J. Wellington won by default from H. Grey, who failed to put in an appearance.

Lightweight Boxers Meet.

The six-round bout between "Kid" Lavigne, champion lightweight of the world, and Charles McKeever of Philadelphia, which took place in Madison Square Garden last evening, was one of the cleverest ever witnessed in this city. The men "mixed" things in lively style from the very beginning, and when the gong sounded at the conclusion of the sixth round both men were still fresh and full of fight. McKeever's showing surprised even his friends.

According to arrangement, no decision was rendered, and the merits of the men were left to the spectators. There were many cries of "McKeever" at the conclusion of the contest, indicating that in the estimation of many of those present he had the best of the fight.

A Cripple's Livelihood.

From The Philadelphia Record.

An enterprising cripple down town has engaged for some time in a novel business. Every morning a member of his family wheels him in his rolling chair to the public bathhouse, at Twelfth and Wharton Streets. He takes his position near the entrance to the bath and waits for his customers. These are the small boys, who flock to the place in droves, many of them unprovided with tights, which they are compelled to wear while in the pool. The cripple lets tights to the boys at 3 cents a pair, taking as security for the return of the garment the cap or hat of the youngster. He hangs the caps or hats on the pickets of the fence, and not infrequently the entire fence from the corner to the bath entrance is covered with all manner of headgear.

BICYCLES.

JUST A FEW MINUTES!

That's all it need cost you to investigate to your own satisfaction our claim that

Victor Bicycles Lead the Whole Wide World!

Spare us these few minutes and let's see if we can't do each other some good.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,
MAKERS OF
VICTOR BICYCLES.
N. Y. BRANCH, 23 Warren St.
Harlem Agency, 7 W. 125th St.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale. DURAN'S McLEAN & CO., 200 Broadway.

THE TURF.

Queens Co. Jockey Club,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
LAST DAY OF SUMMER MEETING,
beginning at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand and inclosure, $1.50.
Trains leave foot East 34th St. at 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 12:50, (special,) 1:20, 1:40, and 2:20 P. M. Also Flatbush Av. at 11:50 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, (special,) and 2:00 P. M.
Stages connect with Kings County L.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Berlin, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Berlin.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship La Bretagne, Rupe, Sat., Aug. 1, 5 A. M. Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....July 30, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, " " .....Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
PERU, " " .....Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Aug. 26, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Aug. 3; Oct. 12; Jan. 4
EMPRESS OF JAPAN....Aug. 24; Nov. 9; Feb. 1
EMPRESS OF CHINA....Sept. 14; Dec. 7; Mch. 1
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Aug. 8. MIOWERA, Sept. 8.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

Panama Rail Road Steamship Line.
FORMERLY Columbian Line.
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 47th St., N. Y.
ADVANCE, July 30, M. FINANCE, Aug. 20, M.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, July 21
IROQUOIS.....Friday, July 24
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, July 28
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. C. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connections on the Kingston Point Dock with trains for Catskill Mountain points and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. resorts. The usual connections at Po'keepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains with through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New-York Transfer Co.'s offices, and other principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn.

FALL RIVER LINE.
For BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore Points.
DOUBLE SERVICE. Steamers PRISCILLA, PURITAN, PLYMOUTH, and PILGRIM in commission. A fine Orchestra on each boat. New-York from Pier 18 N. R. foot of Murray St., at 6 P. M. week days and Sundays, for Fall River direct, connecting express trains due Boston 7:00 A. M. This steamer touches at Newport Monday mornings only at 3:15.
At 9:30 P. M. week days only, for Newport and Fall River, due Newport 4:00 A. M., leave Newport 5:45 A. M., due Fall River 7:00 A. M., connecting express train due Boston 8:30 A. M.
Address, with 2c. postage, F. O. Box 452, N. Y. City, for folder containing full time table and list of Summer literature.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.
STONINGTON LINE for Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36, N. R., daily at 6 P. M.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts, VIA NORWICH LINE.
Steamers CITY OF LOWELL & CITY OF WORCESTER leave Pier 40 (old No.) N R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M., except Sunday.
FINE ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.
Reduced fares to Block Island; one way, $2.00. Round Trip, $3.50.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15; Sat's, 1:45 P. M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30; Sat's, 2 P. M.
For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURG, NEW-HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, KINGSTON.

SARATOGA EXCURSION $4.50.
(LAKE GEORGE, $7.80; TROY, $2.50; EXCURSION.) TROY BOATS, City of Troy or Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturdays, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodations for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; weeks days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS, FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
7:50 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:40 P. M.—Saratoga, Lake George, and Catskill Mountains Limited. Saturdays only during July and August. Buffet drawing room cars.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, and Adirondack resorts south of Lake Clear—Saratoga, Plattsburg, Burlington, St. Albans, and Ottawa.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Adirondack resorts north of Lake Clear, Saratoga, St. Albans, and Montreal. Fridays only, Fulton Chain.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for the Auburn Road. Sundays only Gloversville.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 225 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping car. New-York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany, Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago. Parlor car to Syracuse.
A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville, and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor Cars to Hobart and New-Paltz.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Hobart and Saratoga.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A & C—Leaves Brooklyn, 9:10, 10:15, 11:15, B10:46 A. M., C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Tickets at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, FRENCH CHAIR CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES,

THE COLONIA WON AGAIN

IN A STIFF BREEZE SHE DEFEATED EMERALD AND AMORITA,

Fine Racing on the Second Day of the Larchmont Week—Acushla Turned the Tables on Dragoon—Departure Surprised Every One by Beating the Thirty-Footers—Ramona, Houri, and Paprika Also Won.

The Larchmont yachtsmen had a good, stiff blow for their races yesterday, and the contests were worth going miles to see. The programme called for races between all schooners in racing trim, all schooners in cruising trim, thirty-four-footers, thirty-footers, twenty-one-footers, and half-raters. All the yachts in these classes have met in various kinds of weather this season, but yesterday's was the fairest test they have had in a brisk breeze that held true throughout the race.

In the schooners in racing trim class the starters were C. A. Postley's Colonia, J. Rogers Maxwell's Emerald, and W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita. The Colonia sailed a wonderful race, easily distancing her rivals. She sailed over the triangular course twice—thirty miles in all, ten miles of which was practically to windward, and her time was 3:02:59. The Colonia is fast getting into shape, and from now on the Emerald will have to do her very best to win a race from her, especially when it blows a little strongly.

The Ramona, the Atlantic, and the Elsemarie raced in the cruising trim class, and the old Ramona won another cup for Commodore Gillig. The going was just to her liking, and she plowed through the water in great style.

In the thirty-four-rating class F. M. Freeman's Dragoon and Wilmer and Addison Hanan's Acushla had another hot tussle, and this time the Acushla won. Both boats were beautifully handled, and it was anybody's race right up to the finish.

C. Barnum Seeley's Departure won the race for thirty-footers, and it is doubtful if any one was more surprised than he was unless it was "Al" Camacho, who sailed the Raccoon, the second boat in. He was so thunderstruck at being beaten by the freak of the class that he almost forgot to steer his boat to her moorings.

In the half-rater class the Paprika was a little slow in getting off, but when she got fairly started she soon took a commanding lead and won easily. The Houri won in the twenty-one-foot class, beating the Celia and the Vaquero.

J. F. Lovejoy, Otto Sarony, and H. C. Wintringham managed the races from the tug Luckenbach, as usual. When they were out to the starting line the wind was blowing from the west by south. It had a great deal of force in it, too, and had whipped up quite a sea. The Regatta Committee selected the same courses as on Saturday and signaled them to the racers. The schooners were to sail to a stake six miles east, three-quarters north, thence to a buoy in Hempstead Harbor, course southwest five-eighths west, distance six miles, then three miles north-northwest to the stakeboat off Larchmont. This was sailed twice over, thirty nautical miles in all. The thirty-four-footers and thirty-footers sailed first to a stakeboat four miles east, then to the buoy in Hempstead Harbor four miles southwest, then three miles north-northwest, to the finishing line. They sailed around twice. The fifteen-footers sailed twice around a triangular course five and one-half miles in length. The first leg was two miles east to a stakeboat, then two miles southwest to another stakeboat, then one and one-half miles north-northwest to the finish.

The preparatory signal was given at 11:30, and five minutes later the schooners were started. The Colonia made a beautiful start, only 32 seconds after the signal, and was traveling through the water at a great rate, with all her canvas drawing well. Then came the Emerald, at 11:36:23; Amorita, 11:36:33; Elsemarie, 11:37:25; Ramona, 11:38:00, and Atlantic, 11:38:00. They were on the starboard tack on a broad reach to the first mark. The Colonia, Emerald, and Amorita carried club topsails, those on the Emerald having been set over the working sails. Big maintopmast staysails were set, and the three racers made rare pictures as they fairly flew through the water. The Colonia met with a mishap soon after the start. The halyard of the maintopmast staysail parted, and the big sail had to be taken in, another halyard rove in, and the sail hoisted again.

The next classes, for thirty-four and twenty-one-footers, were started at 11:43. The Celia was first over, at 11:44:12, Dragoon at 11:44:52, Houri at 11:44:53, Vaquero at 11:45:15, and Acushla at 11:45:49.

For the others it was a one-gun start. The thirty-footers crossed at 11:51:00, in this order: Raccoon, Musme, Departure, Mai, Carolina, and Argonaut. The Paprika led the fifteen-footers at 11:56:00, followed by Hope and Yola. All were on the starboard tack.

The wind freshened considerably as the race progressed, and some of the yachts were sailing rails down. After turning the first mark, it was a beat to Hempstead Buoy. The Colonia and Emerald, after turning the stake, trimmed sheets flat and stood on the starboard tack, well into the shore. Then they made a long tack to port and a short hitch to starboard, to fetch the buoy. The Amorita tacked around the mark and made a board out in the Sound first, and then another long leg to fetch the buoy. The Colonia kept on increasing her lead, and the race was never in doubt from the start. After turning the Hempstead Buoy it was a reach on the port tack across the finish. The times taken at the end of the first round were: Colonia, 1:08:55, and Emerald, 1:12:46. Then came Amorita, Ramona, Elsemarie, and Atlantic, as named.

The Dragoon led the Acushla on the first round, but the two boats were very close together, and, as usual, it was nip and tuck between them.

In the thirty-footer class, the Departure, on the windward leg, had worked into a prominent position. They were well bunched, and it was anybody's race.

On the second round the Colonia continued to draw ahead, and finally crossed the finishing line at 2:38:31. The Emerald finished at 2:46:04, Amorita at 2:57:53, Ramona at 3:10:58, Elsemarie at 3:15:34, and Atlantic at 3:29:12.

The Acushla, on the second round, worked up quite close to the Dragoon, and finally took the lead. After turning the Hempstead mark, Acushla set her spinnaker to port. The two boats were quite close all the way across the Sound, and Acushla won the race easily, having started nearly a minute after her rival. The finishing times were Acushla, 3:06:05; Dragoon, 3:06:33.

In the thirties, the Departure took the lead going to windward, and held it to the finish. The times were: Departure, 3:12:42; Raccoon, 3:12:52; Musme, 3:13:27; Carolina, 3:14:33; Argonaut, 3:21:13. The Mai broke her port spreader and had to be towed in.

The Paprika finished at 1:57:41, and Glance at 2:15:57.

The Houri won the 21-foot race, finishing at 1:40:08, Celia finished at 1:41:00, and Vaquero at 1:42:58. Following is the table:

SCHOONERS, RACING TRIM.		Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Yacht and Owner.	L'gth.	Time.	Time.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.32	3:02:59	3:02:59
Emerald, J. R. Maxwell	90.47	3:09:41	3:07:58
Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.82	3:21:20	3:08:11
SCHOONERS, CRUISING TRIM.			
Ramona, H. M. Gillig	105.84	3:32:58	3:32:58
Atlantic, W. Marshall	86.31	3:51:12	3:39:56
Elsemarie, J. B. King	73.13	3:38:09	3:38:09
SPECIAL 34-FOOT RATING CLASS.			
Acushla, W. and A. Hanan		3:06:05	3:20:16
Dragoon, F. M. Freeman		3:06:33	3:21:41
SPECIAL 30-FOOT CLASS.			
Musme, J. B. Macdonough		3:13:27	3:22:29
Departure, C. B. Seeley		3:12:42	3:21:42
Mai, O. S. Jennings		Did not finish.	
Carolina, Pembroke Jones		3:14:33	3:23:33
Argonaut, J. R. Maxwell, Jr		3:21:13	3:30:13
Raccoon, T. R. Hostetter		3:12:52	3:21:52
SPECIAL 15-FOOT CLASS.			
Hope, Arthur Iselin		2:15:57	2:19:57
Paprika, F. S. Hoyt		1:57:41	2:01:41
Gola, T. Clapham		Did not finish.	
SPECIAL 21-FOOT CLASS.			
Celia, C. A. Gould		1:41:00	1:56:48
Houri, W. F. Hart		1:40:08	1:55:15
Vaquero, W. G. Brokaw		1:42:58	1:57:48

The winners in the different classes were as follows: Schooners, in racing trim, Colonia; schooners, in cruising trim, Ramona; special 34-foot class, Acushla; special 30-foot class, Departure; half-raters, Paprika; special 21-foot class, Houri.

MRS. CARROLL A MASCOT.

She Helped Sail Vaquero in a Winning Race Off Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll sailed with H. B. Duryea in the Vaquero, in the race for thirty-footers to-day, and cottagers to-night declare that she was the mascot of the contest. The wind was strong from the south, and it was a rough day on the bay, and though on the run back the Vaquero took water continually and Mrs. Carroll was drenched to the skin, she did not flinch, but afforded Mr. Duryea valuable aid in tending sheet.

It was a fast and pretty race. Ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan entered the Puck, which ran away from the fleet on Saturday. It must be said that although she showed herself fast she was not well sailed by the late commander of the New-York yacht squadron. Capt. Crocker handled A. Van Winkle's Esperanza, and "Nat" Watson sailed the Asahi, owned by Bayard Thayer of Boston. Otherwise the boats were handled by their owners.

The course was from an imaginary line across the mouth of Brenton's Cove to and around the Red Buoy off Dyer's Island and return, a distance of sixteen miles. Going out it was a run before the wind, and the return was a dead beat to windward. Despite the blow all carried full sail.

The preparatory gun was fired at 2:35, and that for the start at 2:40. All crossed in a bunch, none save the Asahi having any advantage, and her's was but slight. She and the Vaquero gained on the fleet and rounded the buoy relatively about as they started. The two kept together in a very exciting race till the very last tack, a long one from the Jamestown shore to the line, on which the Vaquero, with Duryea and Mrs. Carroll, gained about half a minute and won the race. Much money was lost on Morgan's Puck, which was a bad fourth. The time was as follows:

Name and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	2:40:60	4:44:12	2:04:12
Asahi, Bayard Thayer	2:40:00	4:44:50	2:04:50
Esperanza, A. Van Winkle	2:40:00	4:49:50	2:09:50
Puck, E. D. Morgan	2:40:00	4:56:20	2:16:20
Hera, R. N. Ellis	2:40:00	4:56:26	2:16:26

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 20.—Passed East: Steam yachts Eleanor, Robert A. Ballantine; Aquilo, H. A. Van Lieuw; Narada, Henry Walters; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Unquowa, John H. Hall; Aileen, Richard Stevens; Charletta, W. B. Higgins; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler, and Neaera, Charles A. Gould; schooner yachts Florida, A. J. Prime; Sachem, F. T. Adams, and Neaera, Henry K. McHarg.

Passed west: Steam yachts Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney; Reverie, Frederick G. Bourne; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Toinette, Albert B. Hilton; Niverna, W. R. Sands, and Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; schooner yacht Agnes, J. Norton Winslow.

Came to anchor: Schooner yacht Grampus, Thomas H. Pratt, from Stamford, Conn., and Idlewild, E. R. Johns, from Larchmont.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—Yachts sailing today were: Steamers Gladys of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club; Shearwater, Alfred Harrison; Peerless, Charles Harkness, and Narwhal, C. H. Osgood; sloops Fredonia, Dwight Braman; Wasp, R. Lincoln Lippitt, and Thistle, Mr. Chapman.

Yachts arriving to-day were: Steamers Hiawatha, Mr. Flushman; Baracouta, Mrs. J. G. Fell, and Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

Other yachts in port to-night are: Steamers Sapphire, James Stillman; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Sakonnet, Frederick Sheldon; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet; Black Pearl, Mr. Sheldon, and May, Edwin D. Morgan; schooners Clytie, H. C. Ward; Glendivere, Robert R. Carpenter, and sloops Daffodil, Frederic P. Sands, and Linda, Esperito, and Javelin of the New-York Yacht Club and yawl Consuelo.

Commodore Gould's Northward Trip.

BOSTON, July 20.—The steam yacht Atalanta, with George Gould, his wife and children, and a few invited guests on board, which left New-York yesterday on a cruise to the northward, arrived here this afternoon after a quick run through the Sound, and dropped anchor off the New-England docks. The vessel is commanded by Capt. Shackford. After a brief stop here, the Atalanta will proceed, and will touch at Portland, Bar Harbor, and Halifax, N. S.

JUSTICE W. J. GAYNOR'S POSITION.

He Writes to A. F. Jenks About Silver and Income Tax.

Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, was asked a week ago what he thought of the political situation. He then refused to discuss the subject, and stated that it was not proper for him to discuss such questions, owing to the position he holds. He sailed for Europe last week, but before sailing sent a letter to his friend, Almet F. Jenks. Mr. Jenks yesterday made the letter public. Justice Gaynor writes:

I have not said anything publicly, and do not know that I shall. I am not in a position to speak, and only hope that those who are will prove equal to the occasion we have reached. It is a time for moral courage. I could not express to you all I feel; but depend upon it, in this hour of weakness, hesitation, and desertion, the great mind and heart of the unselfish, intelligent people is not faltering. Through mazes of sophistry and masses of immaterial fact and fiction, their aggregate intelligence, made up by the graduate of college and common school, sees with sound vision; and though some things may not be shaped in platform declaration as they would have them, nevertheless they see and understand the main purpose, and are steadfast to it.

Their ranks are not disordered by this shameless cry of Anarchist and Socialist which is being thrown into their faces, and which is about all that can now be heard from certain quarters which might prudently refrain from such vicious epithets.

Such free use of them is likely to provoke the inquiry whether, for instance, the comparatively few who have in a generation or less amassed, and who are now amassing, vast inflated fortunes out of the public by the issuing of untold millions of fraudulent bonds and stocks upon public privileged and franchises, to pay interest and dividends upon which a proportionate tribute is levied upon nearly every community in the country—whether they are not the Anarchists, the endangerers of our institutions and social order. Instead of those who think it wholesome and wise that such a state of things, and the unrest and demoralization caused by it, should not continue.

The parts of the platform against which this vulgar cry of anarchy and socialism is leveled, though not specified, are obviously those relating (1) to the money question, (2) to an income tax, and (3) to interference by the general Government in local affairs; for the rest of the platform consists of the usual commonplaces.

Let us see. In respect of the first, the Republican platform expressly favors bimetallism, but holds that it is impracticable in this country unless the other principal nations adopt it, and it pledges the Government to the utmost endeavors to bring about such adoption. The Democratic platform also speaks for bimetallism, but holds that this Nation is strong and great enough to take the lead of the world in adopting it independently.

Thus both parties agree upon and call for bimetallism as the best basis for a money system, both holding that it is better than a gold monometallism, the difference being as to whether we should adopt it independently, or only in conjunction with other nations. It may be that both platforms are erroneous, and that the single gold standard is the best basis for a currency system, but neither party has given us a chance to vote upon that question. Both stand unequivocally against the single gold standard. Nevertheless, is a bimetallist to be hooted at as an anarch or a lunatic?

And now as to the income tax. The people of this country and of this State are for a tax upon incomes in excess of $4,000 or $5,000 by an overwhelming majority. I have no doubt it would be carried even in this State by three to one. It is the feeling even of the fair and conservative rich that those who have the property of a nation should pay its just proportionate share toward the support of a Government which protects it. That is the sentiment of every people in Europe as well as of this Nation. This cry from certain quarters of Anarchist and Socialist against those who favor an income tax will not change their minds.

There is left only the objection to local interference by the General Government. After the vehemence of those called "old line-Democrats" against Federal interference of any kind, even to the supervising of Federal elections, which we have heard from boyhood up, this sudden cry of anarchy, especially by these "old-liners" against their old doctrine, is strange enough. I believe this to be a Nation and not a mere federation, and welcome its interposition in localities in all things which concern it; but the question has been debated from the beginning in fairly good temper with the "old-liners," who have thought otherwise.

But I cannot write further, except to add that it seems to me that some of these so-called leaders who are bolting would do well not to be so conspicuous about it. What they and the people have done for them, and how little some of them have done in return for the people, and what use they have made of political prominence and trust for their own personal aggrandizement, may come under a brighter light than they can bear. The combination of individuals, for instance, both in and out of the Senate, who held up the Wilson Tariff bill in the Senate in the interest of the sugar, iron, and coal trusts and combines, may not yet lost their identity in the public eye, whether they appear openly, or masked behind dummies. They will have a hard time to convince any one of their sincerity in now coming forward as the saviors of their party and of their country.

It is not to be wondered at that a transition period in the parties and the politics of the Nation is at hand. The every-day people of the country furnished the men who ruled, and who led our armies to victory, when we needed men, and they can even more easily furnish wise and intrepid leaders now than then; and so the desertion of this or that so-called leader whom they have honored and exalted will not baffle them. At no time in the history of this country have political leaders done more than occasionally come up abreast of the people; and this was never more the case than it is now, with the healthy intelligence and moral sense which has gradually come out of our common schools.

In giving the letter for publication Mr. Jenks said it was written in response to a political talk he had with the Justice a day or two before he sailed.

Antlers of Axis Buck Removed.

The antlers of the Axis buck in the Menagerie at Central Park were removed yesterday. When the Axis deer were placed in Paddock No. 1 Saturday the buck began to get vicious. Peter Shannon, the birdkeeper, and William Snyder, the elephant keeper, lassoed the buck and bound his four feet with a rope. He was thrown to the ground and Snyder held his head down while Shannon, with a small saw, removed the antlers. The horns are about eighteen inches long and will be mounted and placed in the Museum of Natural History.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS RATIFY.

Prediction that with Democratic Help Sound Money Will Win.

The Hell Gate Republican Club of the Thirtieth Assembly District opened the campaign last night at its clubhouse 310 East Eighty-sixth Street, and raised a banner bearing the names of McKinley and Hobart, and their rallying cry: "Protection and Sound Money."

The clubhouse was decorated with flags, bunting, and Chinese lanterns. A band discoursed music from the platform in front of the building, and fireworks were set off from the roof.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, presided and opened the speechmaking. He denounced the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago and the candidate of the party. The adoption of the ideas enunciated therein, he said would bring ruin to the mercantile, financial, and manufacturing interests of the country.

John R. Van Wormer predicted that there would be thousands of Democrats who would vote the Republican ticket this Fall. He likened the silver fallacy to the patent-medicine man who gives away a prize and then asks the people to buy his medicine and he compared the condition of Mexico under silver with that of the United States under a gold standard.

Speeches were also made by John A. Wise, Alderman Elias Goodman, Alderman Woolworth, and John Proctor Clark.

The Regular Republican Club of the Twelfth Assembly District met last night in its new clubhouse, at 448 Grand Street, and ratified the action of the St. Louis Convention.

The speakers were Edward Lauterbach and Otto Irving Wise. John Stiebling, the district leader, presided.

Mr. Lauterbach said that the issue was no longer that of Republicanism as against Democracy, but it was Republicanism versus Populism and Anarchy. The question at issue was an insult to American intelligence and honesty.

Particular attention should be paid to Assembly district fights this Fall, Mr. Lauterbach said, for he felt sure that, with the aid of all good, honest Democrats, the Republicans could sweep everything before them.

RUMOR OF A CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Important Conference at The Junta, but No Other Evidence.

Rumors are current along South Street that another Cuban filibustering expedition is about to leave this port. Attention is directed to two small steam craft, but no evidence that they are preparing for such a mission has been obtained.

Occurrences on which some of the rumors were based may have had to do with an expedition leaving some other port.

A Cuban said last week that a cousin of his was about to join a vessel which was going to take munitions and men to Cuba.

The rumors received added credence yesterday by evidence of activity about the Cuban Junta. Gen. Roloff, the Cuban Secretary of War, visiting this country, and Señor Castiho, with several others, were in conference with Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate, at the headquarters.

There were many others not admitted to the inner sanctum, who were armed with handbags.

Gen. Palma was surprised to find that news of the conference had leaked out. He would not give the names of those who had attended it, but said that matters of importance had been discussed.

If an expedition is about to start, the Cubans are conducting the preparations with more successful secrecy than has heretofore marked these undertakings. A tour of the places to which Cubans usually resort failed yesterday to disclose indications of anything out of the ordinary.

Found the Skeleton of a Boy.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., July 20.—While the Pennsylvania Railroad dredge was at work in the Delaware and Raritan feeder to-day the large shovel brought up the skeleton of a boy with boots on the legs. The skeleton was almost intact. It was somewhat broken by being dumped into the scow. There was not a particle of flesh on the bones.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

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ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA. THE BREAKERS, (formerly EDGEWATER COTTAGES;) on the beach; magnificent sea view; convenient to station; stable; extensive alterations and newly refitted.

WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON,

L. I., on Great South Bay, Henry L. Sayles, manager. Magnificent grounds, spacious verandas, unexcelled cuisine, and beautiful location. Select patronage.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL,

Sea Cliff, L. I.; beautiful grounds, large verandas, large rooms; excellent table. Capacity, 200. Reasonable terms.

WINONA HOUSE, PATCHOGUE.

Spacious grounds, large verandas, excellent table. No better house in Patchogue. Terms reasonable.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Sea Side Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carrousel, bowling alley, restaurant, liquors, and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

National Hotel, Canarsie.

Geo. A. Schmitt's new palatial Hotel, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, and Billiard Parlors. Dancing 2 to 11 P. M. Positively the leading Canarsie resort.

OCEAN HOTEL, CONEY ISLAND.

Large verandas; beach front; good table, European plan; desirable resort for families; rooms $5-$7 week. F. HEMBERGER, Manager.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BABYLON, L. I. Sherman Tweedy. Near depot, verandas, pleasant rooms, good table. Tourists and traveling men's favorite.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS

OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.

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THE LARGEST, BEST, AND MOST MODERN.

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A delightfully cool and agreeable spot during the Summer. Very convenient to city. Low fares. Pleasant sail of 20 minutes up the bay. Table first-class. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars. H. W. WEDEMEYER, Prop.

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POPULAR PRICES.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, Saratoga Springs.

Transient Rates $4 per day and upward. Special Terms per week and season.

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

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NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

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PAVILION HOTEL Open June 10. EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS OF SULPHUR WATER. INHALATION. BATHS, & DOUCHES FOR RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, SKIN DISEASES Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES, NEW-LONDON, CONN., NOW OPEN.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.

For terms and circulars address BLANCHARD & HAGER.

Forbes House, Morris Cove, Ct.

The Forbes House, renovated, refurnished, good table, cool, pleasant rooms; prettiest bay in Connecticut; $12 up. GILLERN & QUINN, Proprs.

NINIGRET HOUSE, NIANTIC, CONN.—Largest hotel, Crescent Beach. First-class. Water front. Bathing, fishing. Beautiful views L. I. Sound. $10-$15 week.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

Directly on the beach. OPENS JUNE 25. New passenger elevator. For rates, diagrams, and information address A.P.MARGETTS, Chief Clerk, Asbury Park, N.J. Or, F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

LYNDHURST HOTEL.

Near the ocean. Open July 15th. Hair mattresses. Large rooms; verandas. Dr. P. R. HAWXHURST, Prop.; H. B. ANNABLE, Manager. Reasonable terms.

HOTEL ALBION, Second and Ocean Avs., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from the surf; 16th season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

SURF HOTEL.

Half block from ocean. Large verandas; cool rooms; unexcelled cuisine. Popular house. Reasonable terms.

THE FENIMORE, ASBURY PARK.

Ocean, 1½ blocks. Capacity, 200. THOS. NOBLE.

ATALANTA HOTEL. Ocean front; passenger elevator; now open. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

HOTEL BRESLIN.

ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, UNITED STATES HOTEL.

BATHS AND MODERN CONVENIENCES. REASONABLE RATES. DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. —Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day; elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; at home or would go out Mondays and Tuesdays; first-class references; private families. Mary Flood, 158 East 52d St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamber-work; don't object to country; in private family; best city reference. 389 1st Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a neat girl as laundress; willing to do chamberwork; in a small private family; good city reference. 936 8th Av.; Mrs. Leary's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable woman in private family; excellent shirt ironer; city or country; best city references. W., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced German woman to ladies in confinement or to invalids. M. R., 240 East 79th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young Parisian woman, good sewer, to tend children, or be generally useful. Address G. V., 20 Ann St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; best city reference; country preferred. M. C., Box 783, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl of unquestionable references, both city and country; can be seen at any time. 182 West 65th St.

WAITRESS.—By young German woman; private family; thoroughly understands her business; reference. 593 2d Av., rear.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF HOUSE.—For Summer or longer; can cook and wash; best reference. 29 East 77th St.

MANICURE—CHIROPODIST.—Young lady wishes few private customers at home or out; élite only. 211 West 21st St.; ring La Grange bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By competent Frenchman; 32; speaks English; just disengaged; understands duties thoroughly; useful, willing, obliging; best personal references; country. Piednoel, 168 East 98th St.

BUTLER.—Speaks French, German, and English; good worker; quick and neat appearance; temperate and steady; city or country; best city reference. 415 Western Boulevard, Braham.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a young couple, who understand their business, in private family; city or country; best city references; three years' from last place. D. H., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; 30 years; strictly sober and understands his business; in private family; best personal references. F. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent man; private family; experienced in his duties; country preferred; city reference. T.,

DOCTORS ARE INDIGNANT

THEY OBJECT TO TRYING CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS AT BELLEVUE.

Medical Board of the Hospital and Other Physicians Arrayed Against the Commissioners for Granting Permission to Conduct Experiments Under Dr. Oppenheimer's Methods—Say They Have Gone Beyond Their Province.

The fact that two wards in Bellevue Hospital had been set apart for the trial of a so-called "cure for drunkenness" discovered by Dr. Isaac Oppenheimer, was published in the newspapers several weeks ago.

The inventor of this new drink cure has been using his specific for about three years, and not much notice was taken of it by the other physicians of the city, but as soon as permission was given to him to introduce it in the city hospital the trouble began, with the Medical Board of the hospital on one side and the Commissioners of Charities on the other.

Arrayed with the Medical Board in the controversy are nearly all the members of the profession in the city. They regard it as an outrage that, under the circumstances, the Commissioners should have been prevailed on to grant to one person the right to exploit a secret method for the cure of drunkenness in one of the public institutions.

"About three years ago," said a prominent physician yesterday, "Dr. Oppenheimer sent circulars to the physicians in the city saying that he had discovered a new treatment for alcoholism; that he had excellent conveniences for administering the treatment, and asked the other physicians to send their cases to him if they did not care to treat them themselves. These cases of alcoholism are generally regarded as nuisances, and physicians are usually glad to get rid of them. I do not know how many physicians complied with the request, but they were all surprised and indignant when they learned that two wards had been set apart in Bellevue for the introduction of the treatment.

"There was never a question upon which the physicians of the city were so united as they are upon this. While they had a terrific break last Winter, the case in hand is vastly different, and both sides hold the same view of this matter. They have nothing to say about the treatment itself, or about its inventor, but they simply rebel against the manner in which the Commissioners of Charities have been hoodwinked into exploiting the alleged cure invented by a physician who is backed up by a stock company, incorporated for the sale and manufacture of the concoction.

"When we protested with the Commissioners, one of them became very indignant, and asked us if we thought the Commissioners did not have the power to give the treatment a trial at Bellevue. We do not question their power, but we do object to the methods employed in this case, which is simply an attempt to prostitute a public institution to further the ends of a few individuals."

Dr. Joseph Collins of 47 West Thirty-eighth Street, speaking of the matter to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, yesterday said: "This attempt to exploit quackery in a public institution is a matter which physicians cannot allow without giving utterance to their emphatic disapproval. One of the first principles which an individual who aspires to become an honest physician has ingrained upon his conscience is that it is beneath his dignity as a man and inconsistent with his honesty as a physician to withhold for personal and selfish gain any discovery which might be the means not only of mitigating the sufferings of the afflicted but of advancing the position of the profession of which he is a member.

"Naturally the physician who could resort to such quackish methods would be extremely desirous of making his discovery as well known to the undiscerning public as possible, and in this instance no better scheme of bringing it before the public could have been concocted. By getting it in use in a public hospital he would also get the benefit of the large amount of newspaper advertising that would naturally result from such an innovation.

"I do not object to the application of a 'drink cure' for the unfortunates who go to a public hospital for treatment, but I insist that it is wrong to allow a person to experiment on them with some secret method of treatment they may possess. Do you never experiment with your patients?' Of course I experiment; so does every other physician. I may use atropia or antipyrene or any other drug, but I know what I am using and the patient is at liberty to know as well as my associates in the profession.

"I am willing to grant that some of the so-called cures for inebriety may be palliative, even remedial, in their effects, but they should not be administered in secret. Where two wards are set aside in a hospital for the experiments of an individual who is not a visiting physician of the hospital. In this case the Commissioners, who, it is said, have allowed this experiment at the request of the Mayor, are evidently laboring under a misconception of what their duties to the people of the city are.

"They are appointed that the charitable aims of the city may be carried out to the best advantage, and that those deserving of charity—the infirm, the incapacitated, and the sick—shall derive the greatest benefit from it. It is not a part of their duty to make experiments or trials to discover the efficacy of therapeutic measures, of drugs, or of instruments. If it seems necessary to determine the value, or lack of value, of any medical measure for the benefit of the sick, the proper persons to make such estimation are the visiting physicians, and not some outside person who may pray for the privilege.

"Every person of average intelligence knows that by the use of sedatives and tonics a man who may have been an inebriate can be built up and the tension on his nerves lessened. One might as well say that he had been cured of drunkenness. But what is there to prevent a relapse, if the man does not exercise his will power? A short time ago we heard of nothing in this line but the Keeley cure. It received attention from Legislatures, was lauded by priests and Bishops, and was generally regarded as a wonderful discovery. How often do you hear of it nowadays? What is the cause of the change?

"The results answer this question. It is that the majority of those alleged to have been cured have either relapsed or become insane. A physician of my acquaintance recently told me that he had two patients who insisted upon taking the cure. They took it against his advice, and now both of them are insane. Still, withal, I would not have protested so strenuously if the Keeley cure had been introduced at Bellevue.

"Our claim is that a body of men taken from business life cannot judge of the efficacy of an alleged cure for a disease from which the greater part of degradation and depravity springs, and which physicians all over the world have sought to remedy. They have taken the trouble to secure testimonials from patients who have taken the treatment, but how many of them have already relapsed? I know of one case where the patient was drunk the next day after he finished the treatment, and there are numerous other cases of relapses. But what difference does this make to the inventor, so long as he has already secured the advantage of having his cure introduced into Bellevue and the Commissioners of Charities stand sponsor for it?"

Another physician, who was speaking on the same subject, said:

"It was evidently the intention of the Commissioners to do something startling. They were new appointments, and they evidently desired to do something which would make them famous, but this time they have simply been hoodwinked into advertising a scheme for a stock company which has been organized with a capital stock of $200,000, and is now ready to do business, backed by the indorsements of the Commissioners of Charities."

The Commissioners say they feel justified in applying a cure for drunkenness because that vice is the cause of the greatest proportion of pauperism and hospital teatment with which they have to deal.

The members of the Medical Board of Bellevue are so incensed over the adoption of the treatment that they have said that the only reason they have not resigned is that such an action might jeopardize the lives of some of the patients under their care. It is understood that the medical societies will soon take action in the matter.

The Drowned Twins Identified.

PATERSON, N. J., July 20.—The two brothers who, locked in each other's arms yesterday afternoon, were drowned in Greenwood Lake, have been identified as the twin sons of Lewis Tweles, the wealthy silk manufacturer, whose factory is on Railroad Avenue, and who resides at 86 Fair Street, Paterson. They were Sidney and Augustus Tweles, thirteen years old. Their bodies were brought home to-day. One of the boys sank while bathing, and in the endeavor to rescue his brother the other was carried down with him.

FUNERAL OF FATHER ZIEGLER.

Services in His Former Church, This City—Sketch of His Career.

Archbishop Corrigan and about thirty priests of the Redemptorist Order were present at the funeral of Father Andrew Ziegler at the Most Holy Redeemer Church, in Third Street, yesterday morning.

Requiem high mass was said by the Rev. Ferdinand A. Litz, Provincial of the Redemptorist Order, with the Rev. John Leibfritz as deacon, the Rev. Fidelis Speidel, sub-deacon, and the Rev. Frederick Lourkaup, master of ceremonies. The sermon was by the Rev. William Kessel, Father Ziegler's rector in Baltimore, and the final absolution was pronounced by the Archbishop. The body was entombed in the crypt under the church.

Father Ziegler was born in Oberweitern, Bavaria, Feb. 4, 1836. He received his early education in his native town. When eighteen he came to the United States and studied for the priesthood at the colleges in Cumberland and Annapolis, Md., and was ordained at Annapolis in the Redemptorist Order, April 1, 1866. He was first curate, then rector of St. Alphonsus's, and then rector of St. James's Church, Baltimore, and in 1886 was appointed rector of the Most Holy Redeemer Church, this city, where he remained till 1893, when failing health obliged him to give up the position, and he returned to St. James's Church, Baltimore, as assistant.

In this city Father Ziegler started two churches—the Bohemian Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, East Sixty-first Street, and St. Mary's Church, in One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. Father Ziegler served as one of Archbishop Corrigan's Board of Diocesan Consulters. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia appointed him, together with Father Wirth, a committee to present to the Pope the papers relating to the proposed canonization of Bishop Neumann, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia.

While rector of the church in Third Street, Father Ziegler began a thorough renovation of it, which has been completed by his successor, Father Tewes. Father Ziegler was noted for executive ability as a priest. His death, which took place Saturday, while he was on a visit to his old charge here, was the result of a third stroke of apoplexy. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Katherine Schickling of this city.

RAINES LAW CERTIFICATE REVOKED

Saloon Was Within 200 Feet of a Dwelling House.

Application was made to Justice Osborne in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, in a taxpayer's suit to revoke the certificate or license granted to Adolph Samuely by Deputy Excise Commissioner Michell for a saloon at 108 Union Avenue.

The application was made on the ground that the saloon was within 200 feet of a building used exclusively for a dwelling.

Samuely claimed that the application should not be granted on the ground that the law did not affect his place, as it was used for a saloon before the law was passed, and that it did not affect saloons then in existence.

The applicant admitted that the place formerly was occupied as a saloon by Philip Balser, but said that the store was vacant for several months before Samuely obtained his certificate.

Justice Osborne granted the application, and the certificate will be revoked. He quoted the law, and said it protected saloons that were actually in operation at the time the law was passed, but that the present saloon was not then in operation. Samuely obtained his license in June. The saloon conducted by Balser ceased to exist in April.

DISPUTE OVER A CERTIFICATE.

Receiver for a Saloon Business Claims He Can Sell Liquors Under It.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., July 20.—Maurice Squire, a saloon keeper, recently was forced to close his place on account of business troubles. An execution was issued against him, but the judgment could not be collected. Squire took out a Raines law certificate, and when Ernest, W. Tooker, who was appointed receiver for him, went to the saloon to carry on the business, Squire would not give him the certificate.

Mr. Squire claimed that under the law the certificate could not be taken from him, as it was made out in his name, and that no one else could do business under it. Mr. Tooker had him examined in supplementary proceedings, and to-day he was fined $15 by County Judge Reeve for having failed to deliver the certificate. He says that he will deliver the certificate now, but will appeal from Judge Reeve's decision.

CAPT. BRADLEY'S LONG SERVICE.

Thirty Years on Revenue Cutter Chandler—Some of His Passengers.

Capt. John Bradley, pilot of the revenue cutter William E. Chandler, completed his thirtieth year in the Government service and at the wheel of the Chandler Sunday.

When he was appointed, in 1866, the boat, which was built for the Navy Department, and had just been launched, was named the Jasmine, and she retained that name until rebuilt in 1873, when she was renamed.

Capt. Bradley was born at 88 Nassau Street, fifty-six years ago. His father died when he was a boy, and he went to sea when still a lad. He took out his pilot's license at the age of twenty, and since then he has never lost a day from his post. He has never tasted a drop of liquor.

Perhaps from the self-imposed discipline of silence at the wheel, the Captain is very sparing of words, but when off duty he may sometimes be prevailed upon to tell of his varied experiences.

During his years in the Customs Service he has made room in the pilothouse of the revenue cutter for many distinguished personages. Among them have been all the Presidents from the time of Andrew Johnson, with the exception of Rutherford B. Hayes; the Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands, many members of the Cabinet, and others who have gone to meet passengers on incoming steamships, or have been on tours of inspection or sightseeing under the direction or through the courtesy of the Government.

A brother and a nephew of Capt. Bradley are the pilots of the revenue cutters Hudson and Manhattan.

M'CAFFREY'S DOGS NOT IN COURT.

He Was Fined $10 for Intoxication—The Animals Sent to His Home.

Charles McCaffrey of 422 Eleventh Avenue, who was found asleep on a stoop at 66 West Thirty-fourth Street, at midnight Sunday, and was arrested by Policeman Urquhardt, in spite of the interference of two ferocious mastiffs he had with him, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of intoxication. He was fined $10, which he paid. The dogs were not in court.

When Policeman Urquhardt told Magistrate Flammer how the dogs had aroused the whole neighborhood in their efforts to tear him and other policemen to pieces, Magistrate Flammer turned to McCaffrey and said sternly:

"What do you mean by getting drunk when you had in your possession two such ferocious dogs? They might have harmed somebody."

McCaffrey said that he had obtained the dogs at the house of a friend in Ninety-second Street, and, as he could not take them on a car, he was forced to walk down town with them. He wanted to go to the house of a friend on the east side, and he became so tired that he finally let his tired feeling overcome him and went to sleep on the stoop.

The two dogs were taken to McCaffrey's home yesterday morning from the police station, the one which escaped Sunday night having been found in the Waldorf.

Burns's Centenary at Manhattan.

The only celebration of the Burns Centenary in the vicinity of New-York and Brookyn will take place this afternoon and evening, at Manhattan Beach, on which occasion the Scottish-American Musical Society, Walter Bruce, conductor, and Sousa's Band will give two commemorative concerts in the amphitheatre. The vocal selections will consist mainly of Burns's works, and the instrumental music will be made up of excerpts containing the gems of Scottish melody. The soloists of the occasion will be Miss Houlding, a Scottish-American soprano of rare excellence, and Walter Bruce, baritone, who is also the leader of the chorus. Lovers of Burns and Scotland will undoubtedly be present in large numbers in honor of Scotia's bard.

THE NINTH GETTING DOWN TO WORK

Mrs. Ballington Booth Will Address the Soldiers Sunday.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 20.—Rain-laden clouds hung low in the sky all morning, and there were occasional showers. The guard mount of the morning, while an improvement on yesterday's, could be only classed as fair. The material in the regiment now in camp—the Ninth—however, seems to be good, and as Lieut. Col. Butt is an excellent guard instructor, first-class sentry duty should result before the end of the week.

The battalion drills were good, but the provisional battalion led the regiment in the quality of its work. The separate companies comprising the battalion are very superior in almost every way, being well trained in company drill. Their execution this morning excelled that of any of the other battalions that have been in camp this year.

Gen. McAlpin left camp this morning, and Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment is Post Commander for the day. Major Alvah P. Doty, Health Officer, and surgeon of the regiment, had made camp this morning for business engagements.

The veterans of the Ninth Regiment will come here Wednesday. The members of the regiment expect 2,000 of their friends to come up from the city that day.

John F. Moore, Secretary in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association tent here, has announced that Mrs. Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers will speak to the soldiers in camp in the Young Men's Christian Association tent Sunday afternoon.

A half dozen ball games were being played this afternoon at the same time, and it would have been impossible to have crowded another nine on the parade grounds. Most of the games were between "scrub" nines, but the one between the Fifth Separate Company and the Ninth Regiment nines attracted considerable attention. It ended in a victory for the Fifth, the score on even innings being 19 to 5.

The umpires for the game were Corporal Joseph McDowell and Second Lieut. Charles Leonhardy. The company and regiment will play another game Thursday.

The Second Battery had its first drill since its horses came up this afternoon. It christened them with befitting ceremonies last night, and they were ready, therefore, for the ordeal they had to go through this afternoon. The drill was a platoon drill, and was a very pretty one. The battery will drill afternoons only, as in the mornings the field will be occupied by the "dough boys."

The evening parade was reviewed by Lieut. Col. Rand of the Ninth Regiment, Col. Seward being Post Commander.

The officer of the day to-morrow will be Capt. Arthur M. Tomkins of the Ninth Regiment, and officers of the guard, First Lieut. James O'Donnell of the regiment and Second Lieut. G. Baxter of the Fifth Separate Company.

SALUTE FOR THE FRENCH ADMIRAL.

Pays His Respects to Gen. Ruger—An Odd-Looking Launch.

Rear Admiral Pougin de la Maisonvieuve, whose flag flies on the French corvet Dubourdieu, at anchor off Forty-sixth Street, in the North River, paid his addresses to Major Gen. Ruger, at Governors Island, yesterday.

The Admiral was accompanied by a member of his staff and the French Consul General, Edmond Bruwaert.

The Admiral went first to the office of the Consulate General, in South William Street, and thence proceeded to the Governors Island boat landing, where he was met by a barge from the corvette, which was towed by an odd-looking steam launch, also belonging to the warship, over to the island. All the members of the party, including Mr. Bruwaert, wore full-dress uniforms.

Their arrival was marked by a salute of thirteen guns from Castle William.

Gen. Ruger, in command of the Department of the East, with his staff, in uniform, received the visitors.

The party returned as it went, the Admiral debarking at the Battery, and the boats returning in charge of a sub-Lieutenant.

The barge in which the French officers made their visit was a handsome, sixteen-oared boat, carpeted in the stern sheets, while the seats were covered by blue cloth rugs. A dozen hardy sailors in white duck suits made up the boat's crew, but they did not ship their oars.

The towing launch was a metallic shell of curious proportions, much resembling a big bathtub, in the centre of which was an engine that looked like the donkey engines used by builders, and of very crude appearance.

Admiral to Visit Acting Mayor.

Consul General Bruwaert of France called at the Mayor's office yesterday and made arrangements for a visit which Admiral Pougin de la Maisson Neuve and some of the officers of the French frigate Dubourdieu, now in this port, will pay to Acting Mayor Jeroloman to-day. After a talk between the Consul General, Mr. Jeroloman, and Secretary Hedges, it was announced that the Admiral and his party would arrive at the City Hall at 11 o'clock this morning.

A POLICEMAN MADE PRISONER.

Merchants Locked Him in When He Arrested Their Salesman.

Policeman George F. Mahoney of the Mulberry Street Station told Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court, that he had been made a prisoner by Isaac Saudlert and Jacob Silverman Sunday morning after he had arrested Harry Garfinkle. The three men were fined $3.50 each for disorderly conduct, and they left the court declaring that there is no justice for honest men.

Mahoney said he arrested Garfinkle, who is a salesman, because he was soliciting trade in front of a clothing store kept by the other two men at 182 Bowery. "Garfinkle," he continued, "then asked me if I would let him go into the store and get his coat. I told him he might, and stepped inside with him. Immediately I did so the other two prisoners came forward. One of them locked the door, put the key in his pocket, and told Garfinkle to get out the back way. When I started to get Garfinkle, Silverman seized my arm and bit me on the wrist. I shook him off and told them if they did not open the door at once I would fire my revolver to attract the attention of other policemen.

"Reluctantly they opened the door, and I at once blew my whistle for assistance, first telling the two proprietors that they were under arrest. Policeman Popp of the Eldridge Street Station, who was doing duty on the other side of the Bowery, came over, and we attempted to arrest them. Silverman and Saudlert pulled back, and if the other two men in the store had come to their assistance, as they were asked to do, they would have made a fight. It was only with difficulty that we managed to get the prisoners to the station."

Popp corroborated Mahoney's statement of the resistance attempted, and also said the defendants all used abusive language.

Silverman and Saudlert both denied this story. With a great deal of shrugging of shoulders, rolling of eyes, and other peculiar gesticulations, they said that they had been as peaceful and quiet as lambs, and offered the policemen not the slightest resistance. In this they were corroborated by Garfinkle.

Tarrytown Nuisance Abated.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 20.—The State Board of Health has declared the fat-rendering establishment of Williams & Ardsley to be a public nuisance, and the proprietors have accordingly decided to close it up. The State Board ordered the local board to declare the shop a nuisance, but the members of the latter board were divided on the subject. They, however, served notice on the firm that it must conform to the regulations of the sanitary provisions of the State Board of Health or close the place by July 21. The firm did not feel that it could afford the expense of purchasing and putting in the machinery necessary to comply with this order.

Took Their Lives Together.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 20.—Louis Gradke and wife, an aged couple, tired of life's struggles and despondent over their prospects, committed suicide here last night by taking morphine. A letter was left explaining that they had committed suicide by mutual agreement and directing the disposition of Gradke's life insurance. Gradke recently failed in business and lost his home by the foreclosure of a mortgage.

Col. McMichael Better.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 20.—The condition of Col. Clayton McMichael, editor and proprietor of The Philadelphia North American, who has been ill for several days, is reported to be improving. His ailment is said to be appendicitis.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There are differences of opinion in regard to the enjoyment of Summer in the country. The city man had slept soundly through urban sounds of every variety. He had been lulled by the continuous rumble of the elevated trains, the cable cars and their clanging bells had given him peaceful dreams, and his late morning nap had been soothingly prolonged by the rattle of heavy teams over the pavements. Then he visited the country for additional rest and refreshment. But he looked for it in vain.

"It was most horrid," he said, in strong though plaintive tones. "There were the tree toad, that tree toaded all night; the crickets, and early, oh! so early in the morning; the awful howling of the birds. It might have been borne, but for the tree toads. Every tree toad makes a wretched cry like a child with a pain three or five times a minute. Five times? Ten times once in six seconds." And the sufferer was an erstwhile country boy.

***

Bicycle handles made entirely of embossed silver cost $12; made of celluloid, white or colored a beautiful red brown, with silver tips, $7.50; or there are the ordinary cork handles, with silver tips.

***

A woman who goes abroad frequently has the soles of the boots she intends wearing on the steamer overlaid with heavy rubber soles, such as are worn on tennis shoes. They protect the foot, without giving the unpleasant sensation of a rubber overshoe.

***

"Large match manufacturers do not buy lumber ready prepared for their work, but whole pine forests," said the lumberman. "They must have the very best kind of wood, with no sap or knots. You will find those defects in matches sometimes, but it is only in the cheaper grades."

***

Pat is famous for his stories. There is nothing which has happened to any one anywhere within or without the range of possibilities that something similar has not happened to Pat, according to his story.

"There was me an' some of the other tough fellows of Fort Hamilton," he said the other day—Pat is a quiet, industrious workingman—"and we took a boat and went out for a sail. We were out in about the deepest part of the bay, when the boom swung around, caught me unawares, and knocked me senseless and with a broken leg out of the boat. It was nearly all up with me. I sank down, down to the bottom, where I lay. I should have been drowned sure, but just then one of the fellows in the boat called out: 'Come up, Pat—strike out and swim.' That seemed to bring me to my senses. Up I came, struck out for the boat, and they pulled me in, all right, but for my broken leg."

***

"On the upper side of Mail Street, where it bounds the lower end of City Hall Park," says an old New-Yorker, "the sidewalk slopes from the park to the street, and the park grounds inside the fence slope down to the walk. As a result, the sidewalk acts as a drain for the park, and after every rain or whenever there is a surplus of water on the park grounds, pedestrians on the outside are annoyed by being obliged to walk on a sidewalk varying in all degrees from dampness to a small cataract.

"This one instance is only an example. A large majority of the city parks are similarly arranged. The evil could be very easily corrected by having a small gutter between the park and the sidewalk, with an outlet at places convenient to the sewer.

"The annoyance is a serious one in Winter, when there is snow. The snow from the walks is piled up on the park lawns, and then when there is a thaw the cataract sets in in good earnest."

***

Attendant at seaside bathing pavilion in grieved and plaintive tones: "Madame, is this your side comb? Combs enough here to stock a shop."

***

It is possible that when the street trade in Turkish candy began some years ago the confection was an imported article. It was sold by foreigners of some nationality and apparently Turks. It was really a delicious sweetmeat. The modern stuff sold as Turkish might be called after some of the children's favorite candies, "Chew Forever." It has no attractive qualities. The only thing Turkish about it is the name. There is at least one enormous, six-story factory in this city, not far from Grand Street, where it is made.

***

One of the first things to be seen in the babies' wards of the Post-Graduate Hospital is an artistically printed sign hanging from the wall. It reads:

WANTED!!!
Oh so badly
for our babies
JELLY AND SUNBONNETS.

It is an odd combination, but it is made up of the two things the babies need most just now. "They enjoy jelly so much on their bread and butter, those who are able to eat it," the head nurse says. "Then the children who are able to do so spend the greater part of their time in the roof garden. There is an awning over the roof, and the children take their dinner and tea there, when possible. It is sometimes too hot at noon. The little sunbonnets they wear are soon soiled, and we need a great many of them."

They have many cases of hare lip in the babies' wards which they treat successfully. A little foreign baby girl, Yettie, is being treated now. Yettie is progressing as well as could be expected, though last Sunday she fell a victim to mistaken family kindness. Her papa smuggled in a green plum for her. It made the baby sick immediately. She resented it so greatly that she refused to speak to her offending parent. But that could not undo the harm, and she had to forego the hospital Sunday treat of ice cream.

***

A large John Street firm has gone into ice-water philanthropy. It has a tank inside the store, with a faucet, a standard, and two glasses on the outside. A sign hangs in the window above, "Ice Water Free." Outside is another sign: "No Pails Allowed." Many well-dressed business men take advantage of the opportunity to get a glass of cool water.

***

There is one of the free shows in which New-Yorkers delight at the corner of John and Nassau Streets. Some work is in progress on one of the buildings which requires the use of mortar on the roof. A scaffolding has been raised to the level of the second story, and from that a temporary elevator shaft to the roof. The hod-carriers fill their hods on the ground, carry them up the ladder to the elevator shaft, and there rest them on an arrangement of cross poles and boards, which forms an elevator. Then they ring a bell, and the mortar is drawn up to the roof. There is fun enough in it to keep a crowd constantly on the opposite corner looking on.

***

"When I helped a Brooklyn young woman find her way from the bridge to Park Place because she had "only been in New-York a few times," I felt pretty certain that there were a great many people in Brooklyn who knew New-York only as a big city on the map. Now, I know it," said the individual.

"I was in the elevated train on the Brooklyn side of the bridge a station or two from it, when another young woman accosted me. 'I see you have a ticket for the bridge,' she said. 'I want to take the Third Avenue elevated train in New-York; can you tell me where to go?'

"'Are you a stranger in Brooklyn?' I asked, carrying on my researches after I had answered her question.

"'Oh, no,' she answered. 'I have lived here two years, but I have never been over the bridge alone before.'

"To reach her destination it was best for her to take the Sixth Avenue elevated train. 'How many people we meet!' she remarked as we left the bridge. I escorted her within sight of the station, and now I am waiting for a third Brooklynite, ignorant of New-York, to prove the truth of my suppositions."

***

"I never see the word 'preface,'" said the one-time New-Englander, "without thinking of the old doggerel I used to say to it when I was a child—a word for each letter, forward and then backward. This was it: 'Peter Rice eats fish and catches eels,' then 'eels catches alligators, fish eats raw potatoes.' I don't know whether the children in this part of the country say it or not."

***

There was a break down on the downtown car track on Centre Street, just above White Street, yesterday. A loaded brewery wagon had lost a wheel and could not be moved. In the meantime, the cars going down town were obliged to jump the track and go around the wagon on the pavement. The ease with which some of the horses drew the cars, each containing several passengers, was remarkable.

***

East side barbers have ornamental coverings for their chairs. They have the appearance of large, round, white, knit tablecovers, made in star and other fanciful patterns. They are hung over the backs of the chairs, protecting the inside and making a fanciful hanging for the back.

***

The harp is used as a musical instrument for private performances enough to keep the repair shops busy. There is not a week when some are not brought in for new strings or for repairs to the framework or mechanism.

***

He was six feet in height and broad in proportion. It was the rush hour at the City Hall station of the Elevated Railroad. He stood in front of the ticket seller's window, blocking the way and detaining a line that entered through the passageway down over the stairs.

"Here, I won't have that," said the big man, addressing the ticket seller.

"What's the matter with it?"

"It's a Canadian ten-cent piece, and you can't palm it off on me."

"Come, now, move on. That's money, can't you see? Don't block the passageway."

"I won't stir until you give me a United States coin. You wouldn't give me a ticket if I offered the Canadian piece, and I propose to enforce the rule both ways."

In the meantime the ticket seller, seeing that the block in front of his window was increasing, and realizing that he had a determined customer to deal with, counted out ten of the most battered and ill-used coppers he could find and passed them to the six-footer.

"I would throw them at him if there was any other opening in his office save that little hole through which he makes change, but he'll get 'em again for fare," said the big man as he walked away with a half triumphant expression on his face.

VACATION SCHOOLS OPENED.

About 5,000 Children in Attendance—Funds Needed.

The six vacation schools in this city, under the direction of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, were opened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with nearly 5,000 children in attendance.

The schools are Primary School No. 41, in West Fifty-eighth Street; Grammar School, No. 96, at Eighty-first Street and Avenue A; Grammar School, No. 33, at 418 West Twenty-eighth Street; Grammar School, No. 79, at Forty-second Street and First Avenue; Grammar School No. 7, at Chrystie and Hester Streets, and Grammar School No. 49, at 237 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Superintendent Locke of the association, who has charge of the schools, was seen at Grammar School No. 96, which has the largest registration list this year. When asked how the work was getting along, he replied:

"You can see for yourself. It will take all day to-day to get the little ones classified, and then the work of instruction will be begun."

At this school, which is an excellent example of the six now open, the children in attendance range in age from five to fifteen years. The little ones are placed in the kindergarten class, where Miss Anna Rafalsky looks after them. The older girls are taught sewing by three teachers, and Miss Mattie Carolan has charge of the singing classes. The older boys are taught to model in clay under the instruction of Miss Kate H. Condon, while Robert G. Weyh looks after the instructions in carving on wood and the use of carpenter's tools.

Children who have attended the various schools for the past two seasons compose the majority of those registered this year. No strict discipline and plenty of fresh air is Superintendent Locke's motto for the little ones. He expects to have heaps of white sand placed in the playground of each of the schools, so that the children can play in it and imagine themselves at the seashore. The Floral Mission will distribute flowers among the children during the six weeks the schools are open.

Superintendent Locke says there are still vacancies in all the schools except No. 96, and children will be admitted as long as there are vacancies.

Five thousand dollars has been subscribed for this work, but more is needed.

FUNERAL OF MAURICE SPILLANE.

Services Held in St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church.

The funeral of Maurice Spillane, seventy-seven years old, of 1,326 Lexington Avenue, who was run down by a cable car in front of his home on Friday morning, and who died a few hours afterward in the Presbyterian Hospital, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church, at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

The Rev. Neal McKennon celebrated a solemn high mass of requiem, and was assisted by the Rev. Father O'Hare of St. Anthony's Church, Brooklyn, as Deacon, and the Rev. Father Van Rensselaer of St. Francis Xavier College, as sub-deacon. The eulogy was delivered by the celebrant. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

Those of the family of the deceased who were present were his son, the Rev. Edward P. Spillane, formerly Vice President of St. Francis Xavier College, and now of Boston; a daughter, Sister Divine Heart of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, at Ninetieth Street and Avenue A, and a second daughter, Lizzie Spillane. Among others present were several of the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Rev. Thomas Ducey of St. Leo's Church, John D. Crimmins, T. E. Crimmins, Police Surgeon McGovern, Michael McGrath, John McQuade, E. J. Currie, Owen Murphy, and ex-Police Captain Patrick Pickett.

JOSEPH BLOCK'S ACCUSER FREE.

Was an Accomplice of the Man Who Goes to Prison for Life.

Joseph Block last week was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison for burglary in the first degree, second offense, under the habitual criminal law. He claimed from the first that he was innocent, and refused to plead guilty to a lesser crime, as advised by the District Attorney.

In the County Court, Brooklyn, Judge Aspinall yesterday sentenced Samuel Koskowitz to the same prison for a term of nine years. He is alleged to have been an accomplice of Block.

Frederick Reimer, who was also indicted for the same offense, became the informer at the suggestion of the District Attorney, and yesterday the latter pleaded for his discharge. Upon the recommendation of Mr. Backus, the Judge let Reimer go, but said he deserved to go to prison the same as the rest. He warned him that if he is ever arrested again he will receive the longest sentence that can be imposed. Reimer said that friends of Block had visited the jail and had threatened to do him injury for turning informer. The District Attorney promised to protect the fellow.

Confidence Man Robs a Jeweler.

A well-dressed man entered Charles G. Rochat's jewelry store, at 73 and 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, yesterday, and asked that a messenger be sent with four gold watches to the Universal Hotel, 7 Exchange Place, that a friend might select one. Mr. Rochat sent his son with the watches. The man met him at the hotel and took three of the watches up stairs to show to his friend. When young Rochat grew weary of waiting, he asked the hotel clerk to send to the man's room. The clerk did not know the man, and inquiry showed that he had escaped by the rear entrance. The watches were valued at $187.

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OF
PIANOS.

Greatest bargains ever offered and largest assortment of pianos in New-York. Special inducements and easy terms of payments.

A handsome stool and cover given with each piano and no charge for delivery within 25 miles of New-York.

20 good second-hand Square Pianos from $40 to $90 for cash or on payments of only $5 per month.

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100 elegant new "WATERS" upright pianos, $225 cash, or $250 on installments, only $7 per month.

Don't fail to examine our pianos, prices, terms, and inducements. NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A BARGAIN. Send postal for catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Magistrate Flammer, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday discharged from custody Martin Kelly, nineteen years old, of 300 West Houston Street, arraigned on Sunday for having had in his possession part of the $5,500 worth of jewels stolen from F. A. Watson and his sister, Miss Watson, from the hold of the steamship St. Louis. Kelly had picked up a diamond hairpin valued at $800, when William Doyle, the thief, threw it in the street while trying to evade arrest.

—The municipal civil service boards will hold examinations for the following positions at 10 A. M. on the dates given: July 27—Timekeeper, Department of Street Improvements, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards; July 29—Stenographer and typewriter, (general,) and stenographer and typewriter, (Law Department;) July 30—Examiner Law Department; Aug. 3—Female clerk; Aug. 4—Warden, (Department of Correction;) Aug. 5—Inspector of Construction; Aug. 6

—The Business Woman's Auxiliary of the Woman's Reform Association has changed its headquarters to the St. Nicholas Clubrooms, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, where a meeting was held last night.

—John Macher, a laborer, twenty-six years old, of 419 Grand Street, Brooklyn, fell overboard into the East River at the foot of Stanton Street last night and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

—The tent ward which has been erected for the children patients in Bellevue Hospital, near the East River, was formally opened yesterday. Six beds were put in position and twenty-two babies cared for.

—Inspector of Mercantile Establishments; Aug. 7—Inspector of Mercantile Establishments. Application blanks may be obtained from the Secretary of the boards, Criminal Court Building.

—The police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station are looking for the owner of a gold watch and chain and a paper marked John E. Beebe, which were found in the street.

Brooklyn.

—Miss Louise Reed of 20 Gibbs Street, New-Haven, Conn., was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital yesterday from 75 Bay Street, where she was visiting Mrs. Elizabeth Smith. They were working about the house, and in removing a revolver it was accidentally discharged. The bullet struck Miss Reed in the head. It is believed her skull was fractured.

—George B. Ziegler, sixty years old, of 55 Willoughby Street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. He was out of work and despondent. His wife is the janitress of the Long Island Throat Hospital. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, but it is not thought that he can recover.

—A committee of twenty-five has been appointed to visit the leading business men of Brooklyn and solicit subscriptions for the rebuilding of the Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, which was destroyed by fire Sunday night, July 12. The committee has collected $3,000.

—A great many men were in the Federal Building yesterday to get their citizenship papers. These papers are now issued by the United States court. Wednesday is the last day on which applications may be made this year by those who wish to vote at the next election.

—The Central and Trinity Presbyterian Churches having consolidated, the ceremony of breaking ground for the new church, at Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, will take place this evening. The Rev. John F. Carson is the pastor of the new church.

—The Brooklyn Board of Elections met yesterday and awarded Louis Dietz the contract for printing the election district and Senatorial district maps in colors, at $1,098.

—The Central Presbyterian Church has secured permission to sell its property, at Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues, to the Brooklyn Church Society for $20,000.

—The Malcolm Brewing Company yesterday applied to the Board of Assessors to have the assessment on its personal property—$95,391—vacated.

—The public baths were used last week by 34,002 persons.

New-Rochelle.

—Among the events this week will be a baseball game at Davids Island, Friday, a meeting to organize a Bryan and Sewall Club to-morrow night, and the annual excursion of the Epworth League and Sunday school of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church Thursday.

—Village President Clarke is a Lieutenant in the New-Rochelle Rowing Club and takes a very active interest in its affairs. Mr. Clarke spends much of his leisure time on the water and pulls a good stroke in the club's crack

Tuesday
July 21-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

SHE TELLS ABOUT KISSING

MISS BURNHAM ALSO HAS SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT HUGGING.

She Was a Witness in Divorce Case of Andrew Marshall Against His Wife Christine, in Which Richard Gillespie and William Gaffney Figure—Her Testimony Attacked—Mrs. McCann, a Sister of Defendant, Becomes Indignant.

The hearing in the suit brought in the Supreme Court by Andrew Marshall against his wife, Christine Marshall, for an absolute divorce, was resumed yesterday before Sidney J. Cowen, who was appointed referee in the case by Justice Beach.

Marshall charges that his wife has been guilty of improper conduct with Richard Gillespie and William Gaffney.

Mrs. Marshall, a handsome brunette, was at the hearing, accompanied by her two sisters, Mrs. Kate McCann and Miss Bertha Gegges. John J. Wagner, the first witness, gave some unimportant testimony, and then Miss Theresa Burnham, niece of the defendant, was called by counsel for the plaintiff. The witness said that in the Spring of 1894 she was at the house of her aunt, Mrs. Gegges, in Bedford Park.

"What did you see there concerning Mrs. Marshall?"

"I saw Mrs. Marshall and a man named Dick coming across the fields arm in arm."

"What else did you see take place between Mrs. Marshall and Gillespie?"

"I saw her sitting on his lap."

"What else did you see?"

"I saw kissing going on. I saw Mrs. Marshall kissing Mr. Gillespie."

Miss Burnham was cross-examined by counsel for defendant.

"How many times did Mrs. Marshall go to your house?"

"Two or three times a week."

"What for?"

"To see my mother."

Miss Burnham said that Mrs. Marshall and Gillespie were continually hugging and kissing. She then said that it was in the Spring of 1896 that she first told Mr. Marshall about what she saw between Mrs. Marshall and Gillespie in 1894.

"Is your mother dead?"

"Yes."

"Who is the administratrix of your mother's estate?"

"Mrs. Marshall."

Counsel for Mrs. Marshall said that this appointment of Mrs. Marshall made Mr. Burnham angry.

"I don't see how she could have been made administratrix," said Referee Cowen. It finally developed that Mrs. Marshall was the executrix of Mrs. Burnham's will, and not administratrix of her estate.

"Have you ever heard your father speak against Mrs. Marshall?"

"No."

J. Power Donellan, counsel for the plaintiff, announced that all the direct testimony for Marshall was in, and that he would rest his side of the case.

The first witness called by the defense was Joseph Dillon, a clerk in the law office of Mrs. Marshall's counsel. He identified the answer in the case and said he served it on Mr. Marshall. Mrs. Kate McCann, sister of the defendant, was the next witness.

"Where did you live in October, 1895?"

"At 525 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street."

"Do you know William Gaffney?"

"Yes."

"When did you see him last?"

"In October, 1895."

On this occasion, Mrs. McCann said, Gaffney drove her to Marshall's saloon, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. Mrs. McCann said that she, a Mr. Heney, Mrs. Marshall, and Mrs. Marshall's two children, had dinner together at Marshall's. After dinner the children went to Sunday school.

"You have spoken about a Mr. Heney. Is that the Mr. Heney you went to Colorado with?"

"I don't know anything about Colorado."

"Mrs. McCann, do you understand the nature of an oath?"

"I do."

"Were you ever on a trip with Mr. Heney?"

"No."

"Did you live with him?"

"No. And don't you say so," excitedly exclaimed Mrs. McCann.

"Are you a married woman?"

"Yes."

"Do you live with your husband?"

"No. I have a legal separation from him."

"Where did you get it?"

"From Justice Andrews."

"How long did you live with your husband?"

"Four months."

"This John Heney was an intimate friend of yours?"

"He was a very good friend of mine and Mr. Marshall's."

"Didn't you borrow $300 from Mr. Marshall to go to Colorado with Mr. Heney on?"

"No, I did not."

Mrs. McCann said she frequently tended bar for Mr. Marshall, and admitted that Mr. Gaffney and Gillespie were constantly at the saloon.

"Did you hear Gaffney say that he had his arm around Mrs. Marshall?"

"Yes."

"Is that true?"

"No."

"Why isn't it true?"

"Because I know my sister, and know she would not do anything like that."

"Do you believe the testimony given by Harry Gray that he saw Gillespie's feet in Mrs. Marshall's lap?"

"I do not."

"Did you tell your sister that she was a fool to live as a married woman; that she could have a better time single?"

"I never did. Because I made an unfortunate marriage, that's no reason why I should not want to see any one else happily married."

Miss Bertha Gegges, another sister of Mrs. Marshall, was called, and testified concerning the dinner party at Mrs. Marshall's. Her testimony in this particular corroborated that of Mrs. McCann on the same subject.

"How long have you known Mr. Gaffney?"

"Eleven years."

"He has been paying his attentions to you?"

"Yes, for a long time."

"You have heard Miss Burnham testify that she saw your sister, Mrs. Marshall, and Gillespie hugging and kissing?" the witness was asked on cross-examination.

"Yes."

"Did she tell the truth?"

"She did not."

"Do you know any reason why she should commit perjury?"

"Yes, I have heard her say she hated her aunt, Mrs. Marshall, and would do anything she could to spite her, as she had done her out of a fortune."

"How long have you known Mr. Gaffney?"

"About eleven years."

"And you were considered his best girl?"

"Not all that time."

"You have been considered his best girl during the last year?"

"I never so considered myself."

"You have been with him a great deal of the time during the past year?"

"Oh, yes."

"Who discharged the cook employed by the Marshalls?"

"Mrs. Marshall said she did."

Miss Gegges said that she considered the testimony given by the discharged cook at a previous hearing to be spite work.

"Why do you think it is spite work?"

"Because she threatened to have revenge."

"Do you believe the testimony given by Frank Noe against Mrs. Marshall?"

"No."

"Why?"

"Because he was mad because Mrs. Marshall charged him with stealing half a dozen cigars."

The hearing was adjourned until Friday at 10:30 A. M.

TRANSFER NOT IN PROPER FORM.

Vote Reconsidered to Pay Assistant School Superintendents.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment recently granted a transfer of $11,000 to the Board of Education to pay the salaries of the Assistant Superintendents. The transfer was allowed at the request of the Finance Committee of the School Board.

Controller Fitch was not present at the meeting when the transfer was granted, and when the Board of Estimate met yesterday he raised a question as to its legality. He said the transfer should only have been granted on a resolution passed by the Board of Education as a whole and certified to by the President of the board.

Corporation Counsel Scott agreed with Mr. Fitch, and the Board of Estimate then reconsidered the vote granting the transfer. It will be passed again as soon as it is presented in proper form.

The Police Board asked for two transfers yesterday to provide for the payment of the poll and ballot clerks and Election Inspectors who served last year, and who did not get their pay, owing to technical errors in the work. One of the transfers asked for $30,465.53 from the unexpended balances of 1895, and the other was for $6,206.47 from the unexpended balances of 1894.

The first transfer, being to an account of the same year, was passed without opposition. The Controller, however, questioned the legality of making a transfer from the unexpended balances of 1894, and the Police Board will have to find some account for this year in which there is a surplus before obtaining the transfer of the $6,206.47. The work of paying off the election officers will begin in a few days.

Former Police Commissioners James J. Martin and John C. Sheehan presented bills for $2,166.66 each, saying that they had incurred them in hiring De Lancey Nicoll and Rastus S. Ransom as counsel for the Police Department at the time of the Lexow investigation. The bills were referred to the Controller.

THE BOY FRATRICIDE IN COURT.

James Griffin Committed to Await the Result of the Inquest.

Twelve-year-old James Griffin, who killed his brother Joseph at Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue Sunday in a quarrel over the possession of a baseball mask, was taken to the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. Magistrate Wentworth committed him to the custody of the Gerry society to await the result of the inquest to-morrow.

Mrs. Griffin and the eldest daughter, Grace, who is a cripple, were in the courtroom. Both broke down when James was brought in. The three embraced and were allowed to talk for a time. Mrs. Griffin protests her belief in James's innocence.

"My boy Joe," she said, "never had a knife before last week, because I would never let him have one. My boys call me 'Cop,' because I always used to get after them when they misbehaved.

"Last Wednesday Joe came in with the knife that the police say Jamie killed him with and showed it to me. He said: 'Cop, what do you think of that for a knife?' I thought that he was getting big, and that he knew how to handle a knife, so I let him have it, and told him to be careful.

"Jamie told me last night that he did not stab Joe. He said that they were not quarreling over the mask at all, but that he was trying to get the knife away from Joe, and in the tussle Joe jerked his right hand away and the knife went in his breast. He had on a thin undershirt, and that is why the knife went so deep. If he had had a vest on it would hardly have scratched him."

Police Captain Dean of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station said the statement published to the effect that the boys were quarreling, and that James stabbed Joseph while angry, was what James said in the police station Sunday.

"I took down in writing what the boy said," Capt. Dean said, "made him tell it again, and then read it to him and he signed it.

"Of course a mother cannot be expected to believe in her son's guilt."

SENDING SAVINGS ABROAD

SMALL DEPOSITORS HERE ALARMED BY THE SILVER CRAZE.

Some Instances in Which They Have Sent Their Money to Germany—They Do Not Wish to Take Any Chances of Heavy Losses if Bryan Should Be Elected—They Want to Have Their Earnings Where They Can Get Gold at Any Time.

The workingmen are playing a prominent part in the present campaign.

They are beginning to realize that their interests are more at stake than those of any other class. The thrifty have some money laid aside in savings banks, and are awakening to the fact that the financial policy of the Government may affect them in one way or another very materially.

"The people who save a few dollars and put them in savings banks," said a banker yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "are the real money lenders of the world. The great money lenders—such men as the Rothschilds—borrow their money from institutions in which are hoarded the savings of millions of the world's laborers. When you affect the interests of workingmen in any way you affect the business health of the world. If you impair their prosperity you paralyze the industry and progress of the world. The moment these people become suspicious they go to the banks and draw out their money. They are our best financial barometers. They not only indicate 'storm' for others, but they are the very first to get in 'out of the wet.'"

William J. Becker of the banking firm of Henry Bischoff & Co., said yesterday that a number of his customers are getting drafts on Germany for the purpose of having their money held there until the silver craze passes away.

"A man came in here Saturday," he said, "and stated that he wanted a draft for $2,000 on a bank in Germany. While it was being prepared for him he began asking about the probable effect of the silver craze should Bryan be elected. I immediately saw that he was afraid he might lose his money if he kept it in this country in case free and unlimited coinage of silver went into effect. I told him that I had no fear of any sudden fall in the value of silver money, and that the free-silver party could do nothing for months. I told him that I should fully expect a sweeping depreciation just as soon as the election of Bryan becomes at all probable, and that gold would rise to a good premium.

"'Well,' said he, 'I shall not wait until the bottom begins to drop out. I'll get my money into safe quarters at once.' He insisted upon getting the draft and forwarding $2,000 to a relative in Germany to have it kept in a bank there until all fear of free silver has passed. He told me he had been saving this money for years, and had just drawn it from three or four savings banks.

"This is by no means an isolated case. Another man came in here Saturday and said he had drawn out all the money he had in savings banks, and wanted to take it with him to Germany, and leave it there until matters get settled and secure here again. He took it with him.

"Another man came in this morning and asked, in an excited manner, what I thought about the silver question. I told him that I did not want to take the responsibility of saying anything that might influence his actions. I had no immediate fear for myself, I told him, but I should leave the question as to what he ought to do entirely to him. He asked if it would not be safer to take his money out of the savings bank and send it to Germany. This question I would not answer, except to say that it would be absolutely safe to put it in Germany, where it could be had in gold at any time. He left the bank, and I think he will have his money in Germany as quickly as possible.

"This morning a young man purchased a draft, saying as he did so, that it represented all he had. He did not wish to risk it in this country as long as free silver is threatened.

"A woman came in this morning and got gold for paper bills. I should not do this for a large amount, but did it to accommodate her, as the amount was small. 'I shall put this by,' she said. 'If they get a silver currency my present money would be worth only half.'

"A number of persons are trying daily to exchange paper bills for gold. It shows that a movement to secure gold is setting in, and I expect a rush in the next few days. The nomination of Bryan has set people thinking, and the working people especially are getting solicitous about their savings."

"Why do your customers send their money to Germany?" the reporter asked. Would not gold be as safe here?"

"They do not think so," said Mr. Becker. "While gold would go to a premium under free silver coinage, they say, no business would be secure. The banks might fail, and they have no place to keep their gold. They feel that it is more secure in Germany, where they have a gold basis.

"I could name several men and firms who are hoarding gold. One large concern in Wall Street is storing away all the gold it can get. I could name some banks that are already charging a premium on gold, in anticipation of what may follow."

Bequests by Mrs. Mary O'Reilly.

The will of Mrs. Mary O'Reilly was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The testatrix leaves the property at 87 Monroe Street to her grandson, Hugh O'Reilly, and her diamonds and jewelry to her granddaughter, Sarah O'Reilly. The remainder of the estate is bequeathed to the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul connected with the St. Francis Xavier Church. The value of the estate is not known, as no petition was filed with the will.

BRIDGE TRUSTEES ENJOINED.

Cannot Grant Rights on Plaza to Trolley Company at Present.

It was believed yesterday that the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge would give the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company terminal facilities on the bridge plaza, in accordance with the plan of Mr. Martin, the Superintendent of the bridge, and that the company would be empowered also to use a portion of Liberty Street, which cost Brooklyn nearly a million dollars to put in proper condition.

Arthur J. Hughes, a property owner, through Almet F. Jenks, his counsel, took the matter before Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, and asked for a temporary injunction restraining the Trustees from granting to the railroad company any concessions or privileges at the bridge plaza. The injunction was granted. It was served upon the Trustees when they met in the bridge office yesterday afternoon. The Trustees and the railroad company have twenty days within which to file an answer.

In the application to the court Mr. Hughes states:

"That the defendant, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, previous to the opening of the said approach, owned and possessed as the lessee of the Brooklyn City Railroad certain private property on the northeastern corner of Fulton and Sands Streets, which it used for a railroad station for terminal purposes, and that, anticipating the necessity for increasing the terminal facilities for its railroad at such point it also possessed as the lessee of the Brooklyn City Railroad other real estate of the value of upward of $100,000 upon the block bounded by Sands Street, Fulton Street, High Street, and the property owned by the Bridge Trustees, and that such real estate was acquired for the City of Brooklyn by the Trustees of the bridge for the purpose of said avenue of approach, and the said company received remuneration therefor, and that this property now forms a part of the very piece the bridge company proposes giving away to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad."

The complaint also states that "the proposed action of the individual defendants or any of them to vote or grant to the defendant railroad company the privilege of maintaining a station upon such avenue of approach to the Brooklyn Bridge without obtaining or attempting to obtain the highest price therefor that can be obtained, and the offer to permit such defendant railroad corporation to have such terminal for nothing is a legal fraud, and a waste of the moneys and property of the City of Brooklyn and an injury to the said city."

SALE OF THE CASANOVA ESTATE.

Various Objections Made by Heirs to the Property.

Argument was heard in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Andrews on a motion to confirm the report of the referee for the sale of the property of the estate of Innocenzio Casanova, another motion to set aside the report and order a new sale, and a third motion to reopen the judgment in the partition suit under which the sale was ordered, and permit the defendants to put in an answer to the complaint.

The estate consists of thirteen acres of land along the Southern Boulevard, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Longwood and Lafayette Avenues. There are ten heirs, seven of whom allege that they were served with notice of the partition suit by publication.

Mrs. Marie Louise Mantalvan is one of the heirs. She resides in Cuba, and says that on account of the war there the irregularity of the mails and attendant causes she did not receive proper notice of the suit and consequent sale. She claims, therefore, that the case should be reopened.

The other heirs allege that the property, which was sold in one piece for about $120,000, should have been divided and sold in parcels, and that had the property been thus sold there would have been a larger amount realized for the estate.

Counsel for Mrs. Dolores Casanova de Villaverde, who brought the suit in partition, contend that the property could not be divided and sold in parcels without great prejudice to the heirs; that the sale was widely advertised and the property brought a good price, and that all the parties at interest received legal notice of the suit and sale.

Justice Andrews reserved decision.

ACTORS TO PLAY IN GUATEMALA.

Making Preparations for the Exposition to be Held in That Country.

Señor Gilitamo Alba of Guatemala has been in the city for the past week making arrangements for the sending of American theatrical attractions to that country to perform there during the coming Guatemalan Exposition, which will open in the capital of Guatemala on March 1, 1897.

Señor Alba says that the exposition will be to the Central American countries what the Columbian Exposition was to this country—a revelation of the wealth, industrial development, and intellectual advancement of the people.

Through Augustus P. Dunlop of 47 West Twenty-eighth Street, Señor Alba has arranged for a company of vaudeville performers and a complete circus organization for the exposition. He will also secure an opera company to give opera comique in Spanish.

The theatrical organizations which will go from here will also make a tour of the Latin-American countries. James Barton Key has already started for Guatemala, where he will organize and direct the operatic productions.

The Government of Guatemala has voted a large subsidy for these entertainments, and many New-York managers are anxious to make the trip to Guatemala, as the engagement promises both pleasure and a large profit.

Gen. M. L. Barillas, ex-President of Guatemala, who is now in this country in the interests of the Guatemalan Exposition, is on his way to New-York and will further direct the securing of special features for the exposition during his stay in this city.

WORKINGMEN AND SILVER

SOME OF THE REASONS THEY GIVE FOR AND AGAINST IT.

Most of the Arguments for It Based upon a Desire to Try a Change for the Purpose of Seeing What the Result Would Be—Those Who Favor Gold Do So Because Free Silver Would Place This Country at a Disadvantage.

The efforts of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to learn the sentiments of workingmen on the silver question were directed yesterday to ascertaining the views of cigarmakers. Few cigarmakers were found who declared themselves for free silver. The cigarmakers are largely of Spanish or Cuban origin, and are quite generally Republicans. All of the following are employed in the cigar factory of Starlight & Co., 122 Pearl Street.

Isaac Fragner, bookkeeper, was in favor of silver, and believed that whatever increased the value of products must make the country richer and thus make every one more prosperous.

Frank Vinot, foreman, is against silver, because he believes in the Republican Party, and thinks the Republicans would not insist on the gold standard unless it was all right.

Anthony Borges, a Republican, has not studied the question thoroughly, but his impression is in favor of gold. "The free coinage of silver," he said, "might be profitable to the owners of silver mines, but the question for us in the East to consider is: Where do we come in? Free silver would only benefit the West. With the maintenance of the gold standard we have more chances of getting hold of some money, and the currency will be more evenly distributed. Free silver would be monopolized by the miners of silver, and we at the East would not be benefited."

Bartholomew Rogers, a Republican, believes that the workingmen generally will vote for McKinley. When he earns $18 in a week at his trade he does not want it in dollars worth only 60 cents. "Besides," he said, "we must have gold to pay our bills to European nations."

Bartholomew Clicentz is in favor of free silver. "The gold standard," he said, "is only a benefit to the Wall Street speculators and the rich generally. The silver standard would benefit workingmen."

Frank Gonzalez, a Republican, does not believe that the coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will help the workingmen at all. "It will, on the contrary," he said, "benefit Europe at our expense, because under free silver Europeans will be able to bring all their old silver over here, have it coined into good American dollars at our mints, and then buy American goods with it cheaper than they can buy our goods now. Thus we should be helping the European market at our own expense, and in time it would bring ruin."

A workman who asked that his name be not given is in favor of silver coinage, believing that we can have as many dollars at our mints, and then buy circulation, and thus benefit the workingmen. Europe, he said, could drown us with silver. He does not see the use of the gold standard when the Russian Government has $600,000,000 worth of gold locked up in its Treasury vaults and the Bank of France has $300,000,000 in its safe.

Another man who preferred not to be quoted by name said: "I suppose he is in favor of silver because he thinks he'll get some of it. What is the use of making money plentiful unless there is some way for a workingman to get some of it himself? Besides, silver might be all right here, but if I have got a lot of money I want it to be good everywhere. When I go traveling in Europe I want the money I have to spend to be perfectly good there. I do not care how good my money is here; the United States is not the only country on earth, and when I go to Europe I do not want to be obliged to pass my money at a discount."

Some workmen in shoe factories were also seen. At the Arthur Kenny Company Shoe Factory, West Fourteenth and Washington Streets, J. Anderson said he thought free silver would be a good thing, but not just now. "The time is too early for it," he said. "When other countries are sufficiently progressive to take it up, then will be time enough for us to. If we undertake it alone it will knock us into a cocked hat."

Frederick Van Gillune, a Democrat, thinks the times have been hard enough under the gold standard to warrant the trial of silver just to see if it will not make things better.

John Lynch is in favor of silver. He does not want millionaires to have gold to speculate with in the way they have been doing for the past few years, he said. "All the rich men want the gold standard because it gives them opportunity to 'corner' money," he said. "That was all Whitney went to Chicago for, to keep up his opportunities and those of other rich men for making money out of gold."

John H. Biddell thinks free silver will never benefit the masses, because they will never get a bit of silver. "If the capitalists find that Bryan is going to be elected they will at once buy up all the silver in the country to speculate on, and the workingmen will get none of it," he said.

CONGRATULATE THE CONTROLLER.

His Views on Sound Money Approved —Position of German-Americans.

Controller Fitch, in an interview last week, declared emphatically against the Chicago ticket and its Populistic platform. He has in consequence received many letters congratulating him on his course.

"I am satisfied that I gave utterance to the sentiments of a large proportion of the genuine Democracy of this city, whose patriotism has been aroused by the assault on the National credit proposed by the Chicago platform," said the Controller yesterday.

"Letters and messages have come to me offering congratulations from all classes of citizens and from men of all shades of politics. I am gratified to be able to say further that no fears need be entertained regarding the attitude of our German-American fellow-citizens. They will present a practically solid front in opposition to the plot to destroy the financial honor of the country. Our adopted citizens of the Fatherland are first of all patriots.

"The free-silver heresy will be able to make no headway of consequence among our German voters. They understand the utter senselessness of this free-silver clamor and cannot be moved from their support of sound money. The Empire State can be counted on to give an overwhelming majority for sound money."

AN ADDITION TO HIS FAMILY.

An Iowa Man Adopts Nine Nieces—He Has Eleven Sons.

A widow with nine children, all girls, was a steerage passenger on the Spaarndam, which arrived Sunday from Rotterdam. She was examined by the immigration officials and said that she was Mrs. Crescentia Hartmann. While she was well provided with money, the question of her possibly becoming a public charge, incumbered as she was with so many little ones—ranging in years from three to fourteen—might have arisen had she not announced that she was to be met by her brother-in-law, Leonhardt Hartmann, a wealthy contractor of Dubuque, Iowa.

Mr. Hartmann arrived at Ellis Island yesterday. He looked the little fräuleins over and then said:

"There should be two more to even up the score, for I have eleven boys at home of my own."

He concluded that he ought to be satisfied with a score, and all hands left the island.

Mr. Hartmann is a widower. He is also very fond of children.

JERSEY CITY'S CLERK'S ERROR.

It Caused the Arrest of a Peddler and a Loss of $50.

John Gearst of 167 Van Winkle Street, Jersey City, was the victim of a singular error yesterday. He is a peddler, and was arrested on a charge of peddling without a license, and also of having stolen the badge under which he was doing business. Gearst proved to the satisfaction of Police Justice Douglass that he had paid the license fee and had received his badge at the City Clerk's office.

The error occurred in the City Clerk's office. Gearst's license was properly issued, but the badge given to him belonged to Daniel McAleer, the man who made the complaint. Tully Brothers, by whom Gearst was employed, say that his arrest and the detention of his wagon caused the destruction of $50 worth of fruit and vegetables. They say they will bring suit against the city for loss of property, and the false imprisonment of their agent.

TRIED TO SET HIS CELL AFIRE.

Boy Burglar Thought He Could Escape During the Confusion.

Charles Kann, the thirteen-year-old boy who was arrested in Jersey City charged with being implicated with Elmer Brown and William Smith in the robbery of George W. Lawrence's safe in his coal office, at 296 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, July 10, was detected at 1 o'clock yesterday morning trying to set fire to his cell in the Oakland Avenue Police Station.

He had collected a lot of newspapers, had placed them under his bunk, and was about applying a match to them when the watchman discovered what he was doing. He said he thought if he could start a good fire in the place his cell door would be opened and he would have a chance to escape.

He and Brown and Smith were committed to the County Jail to await trial for the robbery of Mr. Lawrence's safe.

CHINESE LEAVING CUBA.

A Party Which Arrived Here Yesterday, Bound for Hongkong.

Forty-two Chinese and three other cabin passengers of the Ward Line steamer Yucatan, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning from Havana, were without certificates of acclimatization and were transferred to Hoffman Island. They will be released to-day if all are well.

Twenty of the Chinese passengers are bound for Hongkong via Vancouver, B. C. In the party is a Chinese merchant, Manuel Fernandez, whose wealth is estimated at $500,000. Ten days previous to his leaving Cuba he lost $25,000 by the destruction of his plantation.

Fernandez is accompanied by his wife, a native of Cuba, and six children. He will take his family to China until quieter times prevail in Cuba.

With Fernandez is also an uncle, Manuel Ajen, said to be ninety-five years old.

FRANCIS QUINN'S NOVEL EXCUSE.

If the Other Man Had Not Dodged He Would Not Have Broken a Window.

Francis Quinn of 119 West Thirty-fourth Street was before Recorder Goff in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday on a charge of destroying a pane of glass valued at $50 in the drug store at 257 Broome Street on July 2.

"I plead guilty," Quinn said, "so as to save the trouble of a trial, but I am not to blame. You see, it was this way: I had a fight with another man. He threw a stone at me, and struck me on the head. I had an empty bottle in my hand and threw it at his head. He ducked his head, and the bottle struck the window. If he had not dodged, the window wouldn't have been broken. I think he is as much to blame as I am."

The Recorder did not view the matter in Quinn's way, for he sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for one month.

JUDICIAL RACE THIS FALL.

EIGHT JUSTICES TO BE CHOSEN BY VOTERS OF THE STATE.

One Judge of the Court of Appeals and Seven of the Supreme Court Are to be Elected—The Probable Selection of Candidates—Districts Unequally Divided with Regard to Voters—Vann to Have Little Opposition.

ALBANY, July 20.—There are to be elected this Fall eight judicial officers, an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and seven Justices of the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals vacancy is being filled by the appointment of Justice Irving G. Vann of Syracuse, and was caused by the elevation of Justice Rufus W. Peckham to the United States Supreme bench. The Republicans will probably renominate Justice Vann for the full term.

On the Democratic side the names of Justice D. Cady Herrick of Albany, Justice Alton B. Parker of Kingston, and Frederic R. Coudert of New-York have been mentioned.

The places to be filled on the Supreme Court bench are divided up—three in the Second, one in the Third, one in the Fifth, one in the Sixth, and one in the Eighth District.

In the Second District, the terms of office of Justices Charles F. Brown of Newburg, Jackson O. Dykman of White Plains, and Nathaniel H. Clement of Brooklyn expire Dec. 31 next. The first two were elected as Supreme Court Justices, but Justice Clement was transferred by Constitutional enactment from the City Court of Brooklyn to the Supreme Court bench. His successor will be elected as a Supreme Court Justice, with full powers as such. This district, which is composed of the counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam, and Dutchess, is Democratic, but last Fall elected two Republican Justices out of three, when 288,230 persons cast their votes for these officers.

The Third District is Democratic by about 3,000, but Alden Chester (Rep.) was elected last Fall by a handsome majority. The voting population is 116,315. Justice Stephen L. Mayham of Schoharie will retire Dec. 31, having reached the age limit. As yet, no candidates have been talked of on either side.

The vacancy in the Fifth District was caused by the appointment of Justice Vann, who was re-elected for a full term last Fall to the vacancy on the Court of Appeals bench. Justice Frank H. Hiscock, after a long fight, was made Supreme Court Justice in the Fifth District by the grace of the Governor, and, therefore, is the logical candidate for renomination this Fall by the Republicans, who generally have no opposition in the district.

In the Sixth District, Burr Mattice of Oneonta, the present incumbent, is in the field. The district is overwhelmingly Republican, so that the nomination is equivalent to an election. Mattice won out last Winter in a stubborn fight for the temporary designation, after being defeated for the nomination for the new Justiceship created by the Constitution by Justice Lyon. The election of Justice Celora E. Martin to the Court of Appeals made his place for Mattice, who was appointed by the Governor.

Justice John Woodward of Jamestown will probably be returned to the Supreme Court in the Eighth District. He also was appointed by the Governor after a hard battle. The place which he fills was made vacant by the election of Edward W. Hatch, then a Justice of the Superior Court of Buffalo, as Supreme Court Justice. The Constitutional provision made the Superior Court Justices Justices of the Supreme Court, and there being a vacancy therein by Justice Hatch's election to another court, the Governor was called upon to fill the vacancy so created.

In the First District there will be two vacancies next year, Justices George P. Andrews and Charles H. Van Brunt, but none this year. Not before 1900 will there be a vacancy in the Fourth or Seventh District. Then Justice John R. Putnam will retire in the Fourth and Justice Charles C. Dwight in the Seventh.

It would seem from a glance at the returns of the last election that the judicial districts are unevenly divided. The First District contained 257,000 voters, the Second 288,000, the Third 116,000, Fourth 90,000, the Fifth 205,000, the Sixth 87,000, the Seventh 99,000, and the Eighth 122,000.

SAYS HE WAS NOT "SCORCHING."

Jefferson O'Reilly Declares that His Bicycle Accident Was Unavoidable.

Jefferson O'Reilly, son of the late Police Justice O'Reilly, was charged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with "scorching" on his bicycle in Central Park, and was paroled until to-day for examination. According to Mounted Park Policeman Howard, O'Reilly rode down the incline on the East Drive, near Seventy-second Street, at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, at an unlawful rate of speed. At the crossing he ran into a bicycle on which a boy, Joseph Dukeman of 219 East Seventy-fifth Street, was riding. Both riders were thrown and both wheels were badly damaged. Neither rider was hurt, and the boy declined to make a charge against O'Reilly.

The policeman, however, arrested O'Reilly and preferred a complaint against him of reckless riding. In court O'Reilly told Magistrate Mott that he was a frequent rider in Central Park, and that on Sunday, as on all occasions, he kept his pace within legal limits. He said the collision was purely accidental and unavoidable.

The defendant's brother Daniel appeared for him, and Magistrate Mott put the case over until to-day to enable both sides to present further evidence.

FIELD & FANNING'S JUNIOR.

By John Paul Bocock.

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PART I.

I was asked one morning by my legal preceptors, Potter & Patterson, to help prepare for trial a lawsuit they had brought against the Children's Industrial Home. I was not yet old enough to be admitted to the bar, having barely passed my twentieth birthday, but I had assisted Mr. Patterson in the trial of a number of important causes, and was thoroughly competent to look up and digest authorities, as well as to seek out and examine witnesses before trial. I knew how to collect salient facts and brief leading authorities, and I looked forward eagerly to the day when I could open a case, as making the first argument is called, with my preceptor and friend sitting by, making ready for the closing speech. Lawyer Patterson had already warned me with a laugh against "opening" a case "so wide" that he "could not close it." But I fairly ached for the chance. I didn't see much of interest ahead, however, in this suit of "William H. Peckham and Wife against the Children's Industrial Home." It was a fine May morning, and I could not help thinking that Izaak Walton's gentle lore was more to my taste just then than Sir William Blackstone's.

Of course, Mr. Patterson had a general idea of the facts on which our bill in equity, the first paper in such a proceeding, was based, for Mr. Potter had talked them over with him before drawing the pleadings. Mr. Potter always drew our pleadings; Mr. Patterson said an advocate who was sure of his pleadings had his case half won. But he thought it just as well that I should call on Mr. and Mrs. Peckham that morning and make careful notes of the facts and dates which he would have to depend on them to prove under oath.

I found them on the porch of the handsome villa Mr. Peckham had taken the Spring before. I was struck by the mournful beauty of Mrs. Peckham's face, and the graceful melancholy of her voice and gestures. I suppose the near approach of the date when the sad story of her life would have to be told, in public, at the county seat, fifteen miles away, had opened the old wounds. And when I remembered that the object of this very suit, in whose preparation I was now assisting, was to compel the managers of the Children's Industrial Home to reveal to Mrs. Peckham the fate of her baby boy, committed to their charge by a false friend nearly twenty years before, I realized suddenly how gentle I ought to be in my treatment of so painful a subject.

Mr. Peckham was a handsome man, of military bearing and dignified manners. He came to meet me as I walked up the lawn and shook his head when I explained my employer's instructions. "I suppose it can't be helped," he said, "but I am exceedingly sorry that Mrs. Peckham must be harassed in this way. She has seemed to me unusually depressed in spirits of late." The lady herself showed no hesitation when her husband, leaning over the back of her long porch chair, explained what I had come for.

"I will tell you, as best I can," she said, slowly, "of this great grief of my life." Her eyes sought those of her husband, who sat by her side, holding her hand with that delicate tenderness which is a husband's highest compliment to his wife. She read encouragement in them and went on:

"I had been living happily, in the town of P—— for nearly two years, when my first husband, Capt. Este, received a cablegram one Friday night, announcing the dangerous illness of his mother, in Milan. He was her only son, and the thought came into the minds of us both, by a lightning flash of sympathy, that he ought to go to her. A steamer sailed from New-York the next day at noon, and although the last train to the city had gone down that night, it would be easy for him to catch the boat Saturday morning. We kissed our baby boy, just a year old, as he lay asleep in his cradle and set about packing my husband's trunk. He thought he would be back again in a month, surely, and somehow the dreadful shock of the parting had not yet come over me.

"Weeks passed and I heard no more from him. I tried to imagine him overcome by the death of his mother, but I could not understand how he could be forgetful of his wife. A month passed, and I wrote to the American Consul at Milan, asking him to cable me as soon as he had anything definite to communicate. No cable message came, and one day in my desperation I turned to my neighbor, Mrs. Bartlett, as she sat on my little vine-covered piazza, comforting me, and cried out: 'Oh, Fanny, will you keep little Henry if I go to Milan? If I don't do something I shall die! I can't sit here and just wait any longer.' Then I remember I burst into tears and sobbed on Fanny Bartlett's shoulder until she soothed me with a speedy acquiescence in my prayer. My little boy, she said, should be as dear to her as though he were her own. And, God forgive me, I believed her!

"He Smiled and Cooed."

"With no less haste than for my husband's I prepared for my own departure. He had left me $100 or $200 in ready money, which I also left in the local bank to Mrs. Bartlett's credit. My diamond earrings, my husband's present to me a short time before, on my birthday, I took straight to New-York to the great jewelry house from which I knew he had purchased them. I explained the circumstances and received for them in cash $400. He had paid $500, but I was delighted with the bargain I had made. I made a few hasty purchases, bought a ticket to Genoa, and hurried home to my baby. The next day but one I was to sail. That night I slept but little. All the next day—it was Friday, June 13—Fanny spent with me. She had no children of her own, and her husband was away from home weeks at a time on business. My house was to be shut up and my baby's nurse was to go to Fanny's with baby.

"Saturday morning, the 14th, I kissed my brave little laddy, my blue-eyed baby, goodbye and hurried to the train, in an agony of tears. Fanny petted me and cheered me all she could, and held him up so that I could see him almost all the way to the station. He smiled and cooed."

Mrs. Peckham's voice choked; and, on looking up, I perceived that her head was resting on her husband's shoulder and that tears were streaming down his cheeks.

"Oh, God! My Baby Boy!"

There, thought I, is a second marriage whose happiness may yet make up for the misery of the first.

"I made a quick voyage," Mrs. Peckham went on, by and by, "and reached Milan without misadventure. I drove straight to the American Consul's, and was most kindly received. After watching for many hours at the bedside of his dying mother, my husband had himself expired suddenly on the day of the funeral. They had been buried in one tomb. The mother, having been a resident of Milan for so many years, her friends, in the confusion attendant on the double fatality, lost sight entirely of the home and the loved ones the son had left in a foreign land. Nobody knew, so nobody thought anything about me and little Henry. When I learned that my husband was dead, I fainted. The Consul had not seen or heard of him.

"It was a long time before I was able to talk of my troubles. The Consul was very kind. He didn't know anything about my baby boy at home, and I couldn't tell him. I was for weeks in a weary dream of unconsciousness, lying motionless, speechless, on the hospital cot, waking now and then to the reality of my woe and again lapsing into feverish visions and black depths of nothingness. Brain fever, the doctors, called it, in those days. When I could sit up in my cot and brush my hair before a hand mirror I didn't know myself.

"You poor thing, you poor, emaciated sufferer, I thought, you are indeed to be pitied. The angels must weep for you, here, alone, friendless, and helpless, a widow, in a strange land. You thought to find him here, your protector, your husband, and you found him dead. Your only welcome was the grave.

"Now, as I sat so, commiserating myself, I could see in the mirror a frightened look steal into my own eyes, and I grew cold and trembled. What else was there? What other, fiercer, sharper grief was this, that had been gnawing at my heartstrings these long weeks of oblivion? What was it that thrilled me now with terrible anguish—

"All of a sudden the handglass dropped

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

PROMISES OF GOLD CAUSE A LATE RALLY IN SECURITIES.

Reports that Some of the Gold-Holding Banks Had Decided to Replenish the Treasury Reserve Turned the Downward Course of Prices—Until that Announcement Frequent Raids Depressed Prices—Gold Withdrawals.

MONDAY—P. M.

To-day's market was gloomy enough until toward the close to suit the most persistent raider. The record was that of a series of declines from the time quotations began. After 2 o'clock the influences which had profited by its misfortunes, having forced more or less liquidation all day, massed for a fresh attack. At 2:30 o'clock, when there was every indication that closing prices would be the lowest for the day, the report came out that bankers had been in conference with the view of saving the market by restoring the Treasury reserve to $100,000,000. Large withdrawals of gold early in the day explained the urgency of some such action, for, although the Treasury officials were reluctant to speak of withdrawals except for shipment, the rumor that gold had been taken for hoarding had found general belief, and had affected the market quite as seriously as the export notices.

As soon as it became known that bankers contemplated the exchange of their gold for greenbacks, a rally in prices began. The market responded to this influence much more readily than to the professional process to which it had before been subjected. Raiding had induced only spasmodic activity, because its continuance for several days had made operators feel that bottom had been struck unless a panic were at hand. Therefore, they were cautious about selling securities that might already be unduly depressed.

When the rally came it found not only new buyers, but a multitude of short sellers eager to cover. Everybody seemed glad to join in helping along the advance. As a result, the entire list recovered tone, and for twenty minutes or so great activity prevailed. If the rally had come an hour earlier, it is probably not a strained inference that it might have closed at prices near those of yesterday. The recovery from the lowest prices, averaging 1 per cent. for the most active stocks, represented the recuperative power of half an hour against persistent and violent attacks on prices lasting for nine times as long for to-day alone.

In the Granger list, St. Paul touched 67½ at 2:30 o'clock. It closed at 69, 70¾ having been its highest morning price. The high price for Burlington was 66. It sold down to 62½ and closed at 63¾. Rock Island sold from 56½ to 52¾, and closed at 54. Missouri Pacific, having touched 15¼, rallied to 17, the best price for the day. New-York Central closed at 91, the best price for the day, having declined to 90½ earlier. As in the case of various other stocks, the New-York Central net loss came with the opening quotation, subsequent declines being matched by the after oon rally.

The consolatior in the minus signs that pervade the price list is that the figures they precede are much smaller than they would have been if the conditions had not been turned late in the afternoon. The day's business reached the large total of 389,913 shares.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 5½ per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent., four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $65,494,295; balances, $6,799,850; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $45,085.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69¼ @69¾. There were sales of 50,000 ounces at 69 @69¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝@54⅛c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$45,384,257
Imports for same period	19,561,131
Net exports	$25,823,126
Net exports to date, 1895	13,480,552
Net imports to date, 1894	62,989,049
Net exports to date, 1893	59,440,679

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm on a limited volume of business, and without feature. Nominal rates were unchanged at $4.88¾ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87@$4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 96, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 1⅜, to 93½, and Reading, ⅛, to 5⅞. Declined—St. Paul, 2, to 71; Louisville & Nashville, 1¼, to 46¼; Erie 1st preferred, ¾, to 30½; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 66¾; New-York Central, ⅝, to 94½, and Atchison, ⅜, to 11⅝. Erie sold at 14¼. British consols were firm at 113 7-16 for money and 113½ for the account.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.10	.10
Belcher	.33	.40
Best & Belcher	.56	.66
Bodie Consolidated	.02	.03
Bulwer	.40	.45
Challar	2.10	2.55
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.80
Crown Point	.40	.45
Gould & Curry	.72	.85
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.40
Mexican	.54	.64
Mono	.24	.22
Ophir	.95	1.10
Potosi	1.00	1.25
Savage	.67	.80
Sierra Nevada	.51	.60
Union Consolidated	.41	.50
Utah	.08	.10
Yellow Jacket	.35	.40

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 20.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.04	.04
Anaconda	.56	.58
Argentum	.50½	.52
Blue Bell	.04	.04
Consolidated	.11⅞	.12
Gibson	.63	.64½
Golden Fleece	1.12	1.20
Isabella	.64½	.50¾
Jefferson	.16½	.17
Mount Rosa	.12¼	.12¼
Pharmacist	.08¾	.09½
Portland	1.42	1.45
Union	.32½	.32½
Work	.10	.10

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: The Tradesmen's National Bank, National Park Bank, National Union Bank, Importers and Traders' National Bank of New-York, Garfield National Bank, Hanover National Bank, Seaboard National Bank, Bank of New-York, National Banking Association; East River National Bank, Western National Bank of the City of New-York, Lincoln National Bank, Mercantile National Bank, and Liberty National Bank.

—The May, 1896, coupon of the St. Louis & San Francisco A., B. and C. bonds; July, 1896, coupons, on the general mortgage 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. bonds and the April, 1896, coupons on the 5 per cent. trust bonds, will all be paid upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company.

—The Hudson River Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after Aug. 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	9	9	8	8	—1	8	8½	600
American Cotton Oil pf	39½	40	39½	40	—1	39½	40½	215
American Express	110	110	110	110		107	112	20
*American Sugar Refineries	103	103¾	101	102¾	—⅝	102⅝	103	67,988
*American Sugar Refineries pf	98	98	97¼	97¼	—1¼	97¼	97½	520
American Tobacco	57	57	55	55		56¾	57	31,120
American Tobacco pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝				60
Ann Arbor	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅜	7	8	100
Ann Arbor pf	20¼	20¼	20	20	—½	20	22	200
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	11¼	11¼	10¾	11	—¾	11	11¾	10,945
A., T. & S. F. pf	16½	16½	15¼	16⅛	—¾	16¼	16½	4,900
Baltimore & Ohio	15⅞	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝		15⅜	16½	300
*Bay State Gas	17	18	15½	18	+3	15½	17	1,000
*Brooklyn Union Gas	81	84	81	84	+1	83½	84½	530
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	—⅛	10½	20½	157
Canada Southern	43¾	43¾	41	42		42	42¼	1,670
Chesapeake & Ohio	12⅜	13	12½	12⅝	—¼	12⅜	13	1,330
Chicago Great Western	6⅝	6⅝	6	6	—½	6	6½	200
Chicago Gas, t. r.	51½	52	49¼	51¼	—1¼	51¼	51½	10,330
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	66	66	62¼	63⅝	—3	63⅜	63⅞	26,372
Chicago & Northwestern	93½	93½	92⅜	92⅜	—⅞	92½	93	4,863
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144	144	144	144	—1			100
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	70⅝	70⅝	67½	69	—2⅝	68⅞	69	58,825
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	56½	56½	52½	54	—2½	54	54¼	24,140
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	22	22½	21¼	22	—1	22	22½	884
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	¼	¼	¼	¼		¼	¼	250
Colorado Fuel & Iron	16¼	17	16	16½	—1	17½	20	940
Consolidated Gas Company	142	142	140	140	—4½	140	142	1,335
Delaware & Hudson	118	118	116½	117	—1	116½	118	1,721
Delaware, Lack. & Western	150	150	149½	149½	—⅞	146	150	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	—1¼	42½	42¾	600
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd	10⅝	10⅝	10	10⅝		10⅛	10¾	4,405
Erie	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	—¼	13½	13⅝	300
Erie 2d pf	17	17	17	17	—1¼			124
General Electric	22½	22½	20⅞	21⅞	—⅝	21⅞	22	3,767
Illinois Central	90	90	90	90	—2½	90	91½	125
Iowa Central pf	6¼	6¼	6	6¼		6	6¼	620
Iowa Central pf	22	22	21	21	—1	21	23	600
Laclede Gas	18½	18½	17	17	—2	17	19	650
Lake Erie & Western	13¼	14½	13¼	14½	—2	14½	15½	450
Lake Erie & Western pf	61	61¾	60	60¾	—3¼	60¼	62	1,200
Lake Shore	138⅝	139	137	138	—¾	137½	139	1,438
Long Island	74	74	74	74	—1½	73	75	200
Louisville & Nashville	45½	45⅝	44¼	45½	—⅞	45½	45⅝	21,240
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	5½	5½	6½	5½	—1¼	5¼	6	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	13	13	11½	12	—2	12	12½	1,000
Manhattan Consolidated	93¾	94	92¼	93½	—½	93	93½	5,892
*Metropolitan Traction	94	94	93¾	94	—½	92	94	435
Michigan Central	92	92	92	92		91	95	50
Minnesota Iron	50	50	50	50	—5	50	61	170
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10	10	10	10	—⅛	9¾	10½	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	17½	17½	16	17	—1¾	16⅝	17	2,595
Missouri Pacific	16¾	17	15½	17		16¾	17	11,023
Mobile & Ohio	16½	16½	16½	16½	—1	16	19	100
*National Lead Company	19¼	19¾	18⅞	19	—½	18½	19	985
*National Lead Co. pf	80	80	80	80		79½	80	422
National Linseed Oil	15½	15½	15½	15½	—⅛	15	16	100
New-Jersey Central	91	91½	90	91⅛	—⅝	91	91¼	3,035
New-York Central	91	91	90	91	—2	90½	92	917
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	—1¾	10	11½	317
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	—1¼	21¼	23	900
N. Y., S. & W. pf	17¼	17¼	17	17	—1	17	18	565
Norfolk & West. pf., 2d in. pd	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—2			100
Norfolk & West. pf., 3d in. pd	11	11	11	11	—⅝	11	12	200
North American	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛	3¾	4	660
North. Pacific, 2d in. pd	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	—⅜	5½	6	400
North. Pacific, pf., 2d in. pd	13½	13½	12¾	12¾	—¾	13	13½	310
Ontario & Western	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	—⅛	12¾	13	1,300
Pacific Mail	19	19	17	17⅞	—2½	17⅜	18	4,070
Phil. & Read. 2d in. pd	11¼	11¼	10	10½	—⅞	10¼	10½	12,165
P., C., C. & St. L	12½	12½	12½	12½	—⅛	12½	12¾	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	144	144	141	142	—1	142½	144	655
St. Louis Southwestern	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½		3	3¾	600
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8	8	7½	7⅝	—1⅜	7½	8	310
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	34	33½	34	—⅞	31	33½	200
Southern Pacific	18	18	18	18	—⅜	17¾	18¾	300
Southern Railway	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	—¼	7½	7⅝	1,000
Southern Railway pf	21	21	20	20⅝	—⅝	20¼	20⅝	7,887
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15	15¼	13	15⅛	—⅝	15	15⅞	8,167
Texas Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6	6¼	—½	6	6½	550
Union Pacific, t. r.	5⅞	6	5⅝	6	—⅛	6	6¼	1,100
United States Cordage	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛	3¾	4	405
United States Cordage pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅛	7¼	7¾	100
United States Cordage gtd	15	15	15	15	—1	14¾	15¼	200
United States Express	40	40	40	40		40	42	254
*United States Leather	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛	6	6¼	The
*United States Leather pf	49	49	44	45½	—4	45½	45⅝	13,711
United States Rubber	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛	15	16	700
United States Rubber pf	71½	71½	70½	70½	—1	70½	71	945
Wabash	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛	5⅝	5¾	165
Wabash pf	14	14	13	13	—1½	13¼	13⅜	2,195
Western Union Telegraph	78	78½	77	78	—⅛	77⅞	78	10,273
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¾	8¾	7½	7½	—⅛	7⅝	7¾	3,220
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	25	25	20¼	20¼	—2¼	25½	28	515
Total sales								389,913

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	69	69¼	69	69¼		69½	69¾	50,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 5,000	106½	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 8,000	68½	
6,000	68	
A., T. & S. F. gen 4s 10,000	74	
5,000	73¼	
2,000	72⅝	
4,000	72¾	
8,000	72¼	
2,000	72½	
10,000	72¼	
5,000	72⅝	
10,000	72⅝	
500	73	
15,000	72¾	
2,000	72½	
20,000	72½	
500	73	
1,000	72	
7,500	71½	
10,000	72	
10,000	72¼	
5,000	72	
Adjustment 4s 41,000	31½	
15,000	31⅝	
40,000	31	
5,000	31¼	
10,000	31½	
11,000	31	
14,000	30⅝	
4,000	31	
5,000	30¼	
20,000	31	
Atlantic & Pac inc 41,000	½	
Austin & N W 1st 10,000	84	
Bklyn Union Gas 5s 1,000	103	
3,000	102	
Canada So 2d Std 2,000	107½	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 1,000	100	
Ches & Ohio gen 5s 2,000	105½	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 8,000	68	
Chi & Erie 1st, trust receipts 5,000	38½	
25,000	38¼	
6,000	38½	
5,000	38¾	
1,000	37½	
13,000	37	
5,000	37½	
Chi & N W S F 5s 5,000	107	
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933 3,000	108	
C & N W 25-year deb 5s 1,000	106	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 10,000	99½	
7,000	99⅜	
C, C, C & St L, Cin, Wab & M Dis 4s 3,000	90	
Col, H V & Tol 5s 5,000	84	
Eliz, L & B S 5s 2,000	98½	
Erie 1st prior lnds 5,000	89	
Erie gen lien 3-4s 25,000	59	
25,000	59½	
Ft Worth & D C 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000	49⅜	
5,000	50	
5,000	49½	
Gal, Har'g & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000	90	
Han & St Jo Cons 1,000	117	
H & T Cent Con 6s 1,000	101	
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 1,000	100	
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented 34,000	111½	
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s 3,000	84	
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 8,000	91	
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s 5,000	114½	
L S & M So 2d, Coup 8,000	118	
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 8,000	120F	99½
3,000	99½	
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st 8,000	114½	
L Ferry 4½s 16,000	90	
L, N A & Chi Cons 3,000	90	
Metropolitan Elev 1st 2,000	116	
Mexican Int 1st 4s 11,000	75	
Mil, L S & W ext 5s 1,000	112	
Mil & St. Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s 4,000	113	
Minn & St L con 5s 2,000	99	
Mo, K & East 1st 10,000	80	
M, K & T of Tex 5s 5,000	78	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 12,000	78	
10,000	77½	
4,000	77¾	
2,000	77½	
1,000	78	
21,000	77	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 11,000	53½	
10,000	52½	
Mo Pac 1st Cons 3,000	83	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 1,000	103½	
1,000	103¾	
Nor Pac 1st 6s 2,000	113¼	
Total sales		$1,669,000

N Y N H & H 4s cons deb certfs 500	$mL	130
N Y, O & W Con 5s 4,000	s20F	105½
1,000		105⅝
Nor Pac Cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented 30,000		40
20,000		40¼
5,000		40⅜
3,000		40⅝
5,000		40
10,000		40½
10,000		39½
6,000		40
Nor Pac col trust notes, J P M & Co certfs 2,000		87
Oreg Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs 1,000		11
11,000		10
7,000		10½
3,000		10
Oreg Short Line 6s, Trust Co certfs 5,000		108
6,000		105½
Oreg S L & U N Con, Trust Co certfs 1,000		58
1,000		59
Penn Cos gtd 4½s 2,000		110½
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 2d installment paid 35,000		25½
5,000		25¾
5,000		26
5,000		26¼
5,000		26⅜
10,000		26½
Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 2d installment paid 2,000		14
5,000		14⅛
5,000		14½
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 6,000		72
5,000		71¾
5,000		71½
7,000		71
5,000		71½
10,000		71¾
10,000		72
Pitts, Ft W & C 2d 7,000		134½
Rio Grande Wn 1st 4,000		68½
St Jo & Grand I 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000		42½
10,000		42
St L & Iron Mount 5s 2,000		69
1,000		68½
St L & W 1st 5,000		69½
5,000		69
15,000		68¼
10,000		68
St L S W 2d inc 15,000		25½
10,000		25
15,000		25½
25,000		25
San A & A Pass 4s 14,000		50
5,000		49¾
5,000		50
So Pac of Cal 5s Cons 5,000		91
Southern Ry 1st 5s 6,000		83
16,000		82¼
5,000		82¼
1,000		82
5,000		83
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000		80
3,000		79
2,000		79½
Tex & Pac 2d inc 5,000		16
5,000		15¾
16,000		15½
5,000		16
10,000		15⅜
12,000		15¼
5,000		15½
5,000		15¾
1,000		16
12,000		15½
18,000		15¼
5,000		15½
50,000		15
10,000		15½
20,000		15¼
5,000		15½
10,000		15⅞
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 10,000		20
U S Leather Co 6s 11,000		111½
Utah So Ext 1st, Trust Co certfs 3,000		56
Wabash 2d 5s 10,000		72½
12,000		72
12,000		72
Wabash deb, Series B 1,000		22
West Shore gtd 4s 2,000c		104
2,000		103¾
Registered 1,000		103½
8,000		103
Wheel & L E con 4s 1,000		59
1,000		62¼
Win Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 2,000c		30
5,000		30
3,000		29
Total sales		$1,669,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American	300	Irving	140
Am. Exchange	165	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	210	Manhattan	207
Butch. & Drovers'	110	Merchants	150
Cent. National	115	National Union	202½
Citizens'	115	New-Amsterdam	190
Commerce	263	New-York	220
Continental	125	New-York County	610
Corn Exchange	275	Nat. Bank North America	130
Fifth National of Staten Island	100	Park	250
Fourth National	160	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	290	Shoe & Leather	*95
Hanover	300	Third National	103
Importers & Traders'	520	Western National	111½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	145	150
Alb. & Sus.	170	...
Alt. & T. H.	123	130
Am. Coal	110	123
Am. S. Mfg.	6	10
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	15	25
At. & Pac.	⅝	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pt., new	3	8
B. A. L. pf.	102	105
Brunsw'k Co.	⅞	1
B. R. & P.	½	22
B. R. & P. pf.	...	56
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	...
Can. Pac.	58	59½
C. F. & M.	3	...
Central Pac.	14	15
Chi. & Alt.	150	153
Chi. & Er.	40½	...
C., M. & St. P. pf.	123	...
C. L. & W. pf.	42	44
Clev. & Pitt.	...	164
C., H. V. & T.	15¾	16½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	53	65
Com. Cable.	125	...
Consol. Coal	31	88
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	...	60
*D. S. S. & A.	3½	4
A. pf.	6½	10
Ev. & T. H.	27	30
E. & T.H.pf.	40	50
Gr. Nor. pf.	108	111
G. B. & W. t. r.	...	½
Homestake	84	...
Ill. Cen.	87½	...
Kan. & Mich.	6½	8
K. & D. M.	2	3
K. & D. M. pf.	10	12
Lac. Gas pf.	53	80
Man. Beach	5	12
Md. Coal pf.	50	55
Mex. N. cts.	⅝	1½
M. & St. L.	10	17
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	70
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	38	45
Nat. Starch	...	8
Nor. Pac. pf.	15	18
N. S. 2d pf.	10	20
New Cent. C.	4	8
N. Y. & N.H.	161	165
N. Y. & Tex. 1st	...	51
N.Y.,S. & W.	7½	9
Norfolk So.	65	72
N. & W. 3d	5	6
In. paid.	5	6
Ont. Mining.	11½	13
Ore. Imp. t. r.	...	...
Ore. R. & N.	...	...
ass't paid.	12	18
Ore. S. L. & U. N. 3d	...	...
In. pd.	9½	...
Penn. Coal	330	...
Peo. & East.	4	6
P., D. & E.	1½	2
P. & W. pf.	...	15
P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	46	49
P., F. W. & C. pf.	...	163
Q'silver	1½	3
Q'silver pf.	13	18
Rens. & Sar.	174	180
R. W. & O.	113	116
St. J. & G. I.	...	⅝
St. P. & D.	15	20
St. P. & O.	50	87
St. P. & O. pf.	122	125
St. P., M. & M.	108	114
St. P. & O. C.	30	35
Tol. & O. C.	70	74
U. P., D. & G.	2	2½
Wells F. Ex.	90	100
*W. U. Beef.	6½	8
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs.	103¼	103½	100⅝	103	24,510
Am. Tobacco Co.	56¾	56¾	54½	56⅝	7,030
A., T. & S. F.	11⅛	11⅜	11	11⅛	420
Atn. Oil pf.	94½	94½	84½	84½	300
Chicago Gas.	52	52½	49⅞	51	1,510
C. R. I. & Pac.	56	56¼	52¾	53⅝	3,560
C. B. & Q.	65⅝	65⅝	62¼	63⅝	9,510
C. M. & St. P.	70⅝	70⅝	67⅝	68¼	43,180
C. & N. Northwest.	92⅝	92⅝	90½	92⅜	10
Cent. of N. J.	90½	91½	90½	91½	120
Dist. & C. F.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10½	210
Gen. Electric	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	10
Lou. & Nash.	45⅝	45⅝	44¼	45¼	4,690
Manhattan	93	93¼	93	93¼	1,700
Mo. Pacific.	15¾	16⅛	15⅜	16	600
N. Y. Central.	91½	91½	91½	91½	10
Pacific Mail.	17½	17½	17½	17½	10
P. & G. 1st pf.	106	106	106	106	10
Tenn. C. & I.	15½	15½	14½	14½	380
Texas Pacific.	6½	6½	6½	6½	100
U. S. Leather pf.	48½	48½	44¾	45½	1,270
Wabash pf.	14	14	13¼	13¾	110
Western Union.	77⅝	78	77¼	78	170
Total					97,920

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
A., T. & S. F. gen.	73⅜	73⅜	72½	72½	$20,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	77¾	77¾	77½	77½	12,000
Nor. Pac. con.	40	40¼	40	40¼	12,000
Southern Ry. 5s.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	2,000
U. S. 4s, 1925, c.	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	4,000
Total sales					$50,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.50	.50	.50	.50	100
Brunswick	.18	.18	.18	.18	300
C. C. & C. Cons.	.12	.12	.12	.12	300
Lacrosse	.08	.08	.08	.08	200
Occidental	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Pharmacist	.10	.10	.10	.10	300
Total sales					1,400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	56⅝	56⅞	56¼	56½	748,000

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were active and weak. There were no advances and the principal declines were as follows:

At. T. & S. F. 4s.	2	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½
At. T. & S. F. adj.	1	Mo. Pacific

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET,
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York, at the close of business July 14th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,590,130.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.	2,476.10
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000.00
United States bonds on hand	200,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds..	46,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	51,645.22
Banking house	200,000.00
Due from National banks	477,636.49
Due from State banks and bankers.	43,065.87
Checks and other cash items	$16,331.62
Exchanges for Clearing House	522,764.85
Notes of other National banks	5,007.00
Specie	577,240.43
Legal-tender notes	1,100,050.00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	250,000.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	13,499.50
Total	$10,396,347.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	900,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	37,099.50
Reserved for taxes	16,739.85
National bank notes outstanding	269,990.00
Dividends unpaid	417.00
Due to other National banks	$3,156,531.50
Due to State banks and bankers	1,387,836.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,358,061.46
Demand certificates of deposit	1,544.59
Certified checks	245,004.64
Cashier's checks outstanding	20,128.14
	$8,172,100.73
Total	$10,396,347.08

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, FRED'K B. SCHENCK, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRED'K B. SCHENCK, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1896.
ALBERT DENISON JONES,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN E. BORNE,
YALE KNEELAND,
CHAS. M. VAIL,
} Directors.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,842,398.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	14.89
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	90,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	75,650.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	21,192.56
Stocks, securities, &c.	431,218.84
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	570,185.02
Due from State banks and bankers	72,571.69
Checks and other cash items	2,668.63
Exchanges for Clearing House	741,118.39
Notes of other National banks	35,115.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	637.21
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	$803,081.55
Legal-tender notes	752,507.00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	180,000.00
	1,735,588.55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,050.00
Total	$8,672,409.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	118,084.01
National bank notes outstanding	49,950.00
Reserve for taxes	5,000.00
Due to other National banks	$2,988,462.80
Due to State banks and bankers	2,052,878.39
Dividends unpaid	33.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,348,356.50
Demand certificates of deposit	101,582.50
Certified checks	273,134.85
Cashier's checks outstanding	44,927.45
United States deposits	40,000.00
	7,849,375.49
Total	$8,672,409.50

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, G. NELSON, Vice President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. G. NELSON, Vice President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1896.
W. K. CLEVERLEY,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD V. LOEW,
F. V. GREENE,
DANIEL O'DAY,
} Directors.

[No. 2608.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,481,613.09
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,366.57
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	7,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	1,941,141.30
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	3,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	360,651.09
Due from State banks and bankers	122,645.89
Checks and other cash items	33,110.16
Exchanges for Clearing House	200,944.54
Notes of other National banks	82,450.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	872.68
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	$960,547
Legal-tender notes	127,225
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	630,000
	1,717,772.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	11,250.00
Total	$9,214,817.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	11,808.24
National bank notes outstanding	222,720.00
Due to other National banks	142,235.76
Due to State banks and bankers	340,798.21
Dividends unpaid	110.00
Individual deposits subject to check	6,902,540.73
Demand certificates of deposit	636,412.74
Certified checks	26,150.48
Cashier's checks outstanding	12,041.16
Total	$9,214,817.32

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, W. T. CORNELL, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1896.
A. LANSING BAIRD,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—attest:
C. C. CLARKE,
J. D. LAYNG,
THOMAS L. JAMES,
} Directors.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1896.
The following bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 7, 102, 148, 185, 238, 255, 300, 335, 338, 392, 396, 405, 409, 412, 468, and 500, have this day been drawn for redemption by the undersigned Trustee, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the first day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.
WM. MAHL, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

[No. 1231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, July 14th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$20,724,160.18
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.	75.88
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,454,590.92
Due from State banks and bankers.	64,845.87
Checks and other cash items	78,763.95
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,106,873.06
Notes of other National banks	76,134.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	650.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	$3,735,400.00
Legal-tender notes	1,052,862.00
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	1,960,000.00
	6,748,262.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	11,000.00
Total	$30,507,605.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	508,166.28
National bank notes outstanding	43,040.00
State bank notes outstanding	5,682.00
Due to other National banks	8,166,987.69
Due to State banks and bankers	3,077,459.66
Dividends unpaid	18,080.00
Individual deposits subject to check.	11,941,549.91
Demand certificates of deposit	20,458.37
Certified checks	121,036.31
Cashier's checks outstanding	105,143.64
Total	$30,507,605.86

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1896,
SAMPSON H. SCHWARZ,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH,
H. C. HULBERT,
JAMES R. PLUM,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$12,214,368.87
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.	2,603.74
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	629,658.58
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	250,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	502,848.68
Due from State banks and bankers.	48,666.31
Exchanges for Clearing House	5,415,886.38
Notes of other National banks	15,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	787.39
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	$1,507,090
Legal-tender notes	1,211,368
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders. 100,000	2,818,458.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).	2,250.00
Total	$21,996,471.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	866,826.49
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
New-York taxes	31,891.20
Due to other National banks	2,625,763.70
Due to State banks and bankers	2,902,783.37
Dividends unpaid	9,190.00
Individual deposits subject to check.	9,533,191.90
Demand certificates of deposit	517,122.72
Certified checks	3,108,928.17
Cashier's checks outstanding	255,775.00
Total	$21,996,471.93

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1896. WM. E. ZABRISKIE,
Notary Public, (1,) N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
E. S. MASON,
CHAS. D. LEVERICH,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL UNION BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,780,183.44
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	618,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	39,551.89
Stocks, securities, &c.	435,107.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	519,638.85
Due from State banks and bankers.	54,81.01
Checks and other cash items	9,558.76
Exchanges for Clearing House	828,131.11
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	132.36
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	$502,080.65
Legal-tender notes	2,034,855.00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00
	2,686,935.65
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).	30,090.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.	29,000.00
Total	$14,011,200.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	139,586.33
National bank notes outstanding	551,430.00
Due to other National banks	1,872,011.67
Due to State banks and bankers	708,112.27
Individual deposits subject to check.	8,485,184.22
Demand certificates of deposit	16,281.13
Certified checks	338,479.36
Cashier's checks outstanding	255,116.06
Total	$14,011,200.07

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, E. O. LEECH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. O. LEECH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1896. WALTER H. TAPPEN.
Correct—Attest:
R. SOMERS HAYES,
H. H. ROGERS,
JOS. C. HENRDIX,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,017,273.01
Overdrafts	83.49
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	107,600.00
Due from other banks	358,762.90
Other real estate and mortgages owned	24,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	15,117.50
Checks and other cash items	29,759.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	61,236.26
Bills of other banks	3,482.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,007.24
Specie	$190,640.00
Legal-tender notes	192,878.00
U. S. certificates for legal-tender notes	70,000.00
	453,518.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	9,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	5,602.50
Total	$3,276,441.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$750,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	93,003.71
National bank notes outstanding	173,390.00
Dividends unpaid	878.80
Individual deposits subject to check	$1,479,530.30
Due to other banks	770,669.12
	2,250,259.42
Total	$3,276,441.93

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of July, 1896. CHARLES D. DOCTOR,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Ctf. filed in N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
G. H. BATES,
CLARENCE WHITMAN,
CORNELIUS B. MITCHELL,
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN,
} Directors.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY.
REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that 98 per cent. of the entire issue of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company has been deposited with the Reorganization Committee subject to the provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement.
The committee find it necessary in consequence of the almost total loss of this year's crop of cereals along the entire line to modify the proposed plan of reorganization as follows: Instead of paying one past due 3 per cent. coupon in cash, include this coupon with the other four past due coupons, which are to be paid in the preferential dividend stock.
Any bondholder who is not satisfied with this modified plan may withdraw his bonds from the Mercantile Trust Company within thirty days from July 10th, upon surrender of his certificate and the payment of $5.00 per bond for expenses incurred, as provided in the Bondholders' Agreement.
As soon as practicable after the expiration of that time the Receiver will be discharged and the assented bonds will be returned to the depositors, who will at the same time receive the stock and interest payment to which under the plan of reorganization they are entitled.
A detailed statement of the plan of reorganization as modified has been mailed to all known holders of Trust Company's Certificates of bonds deposited. Copies may be had on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, or to Room 218 No. 1 Broadway, New-York City.
G. M. DODGE,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

[No. 2,709.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$10,080,188.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.	1,074.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.	200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	32,850.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	1,074,341.99
Other real estate and mortgages owned	612,476.78
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	440,842.52
Due from State banks and bankers.	33,138.90
Checks and other cash items	2,049.07
Exchanges for Clearing House	670,790.23
Notes of other National banks	11,740.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	68.15
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	$488,851.82
Legal-tender notes	3,052,592.00
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	560,000.00
	4,101,443.82
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation).	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.	20,000.00
Total	$17,333,854.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	306,725.57
National bank notes outstanding	43,900.00
Due to other National banks	$3,927,552.10
Due to State banks and bankers	1,001,850.07
Dividends unpaid	4,801.03
Individual deposits subject to check	8,432,329.46
Demand certificates of deposit	85,781.56
Certified checks	162,000.95
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,019,047.40
United States deposits	199,565.93
	14,833,528.50
Total	$17,333,854.07

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1896. CHAS. L. ROBINSON,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
SIDNEY DILLON RIPLEY,
JOHN HOWARD LATHAM,
CHARLES, J. CANDA,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$12,954,910.85
Overdrafts	2,171.59
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	536,900.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	110,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	104,771.92
Banking house	1,350,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	13,220.00
Due from other National banks	$95,138.32
Due from State banks and bankers.	148,218.36
Checks and other cash items	8,274.44
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,453,083.88
Notes of other National banks	20,425.00
Nickels and pennies	97.45
Specie	4,334,251.50
Legal-tender notes	2,448,249.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	45,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. fund)	18,000.00
	$25,948,712.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,875,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	130,264.57
National bank notes outstanding	900,000.00
Dividends unpaid	6,966.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$6,169,934.04
Demand certificates of deposit	6,005.43
Certified checks	393,264.67
Cashier's checks outstanding	106,771.39
	6,675,975.53
Due to other National banks	$9,853,948.05
Due to State banks and bankers	5,306,558.14
	15,160,506.19
United States deposits	200,000.00
	$25,948,712.29

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this twentieth day of July, 1896. WM. M. BURNS,
Notary Public, New-York County.
Correct—Attest:
VERNON H. BROWN,
SIGORNEY W. FAY,
JAMES M. DONALD.
} Directors.

[2598]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,822,082.16
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.	76.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	16,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	5,900.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	41,433.94
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	248,700.14
Due from State banks and bankers.	22,048.60
Checks and other cash items	9,160.61
Exchanges for Clearing House	143,445.31
Notes of other National banks	14,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	6,381.23
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	$900,360
Legal-tender notes	267,574
U. S. certf's of deposit for legal tenders	200,000
	1,367,934.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	9,000.00
Total	$5,906,670.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	89,270.51
National bank notes outstanding	178,350.00
Due to other National banks	$359,746.53
Due to State and bankers	76,932.07
Individual deposits subject to check	4,354,179.30
Demand certificates of deposit	5,174.94
Certified checks	31,632.74
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,870.56
	4,833,036.14
Reserved for taxes, liabilities other than those above stated	6,004.36
Total	$5,906,670.01

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, W. H. GELSHENEN, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. GELSHENEN. Pres't.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1896. OWEN WARD,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM J. ARKELL,
JAMES McCUTCHEN,
C. W. MORSE,
} Directors.

[No. 1,105.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$711,112.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.	1,235.43
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	10,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	25,050.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	176,526.68
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	100,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	71,373.75
Due from State banks and bankers.	4,994.13
Checks and other cash items	17,381.02
Exchanges for Clearing House	27,490.42
Notes of other National banks	890.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	671.09
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	$164,413
Legal-tender notes	73,662
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	180,000
	418,075.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).	11,250.00
Total	$1,826,250.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	88,992.90
National bank notes outstanding	218,350.00
Dividends unpaid	5,996.44
Individual deposits subject to check.	1,194,548.34
Demand certificates of deposit	4,332.47
Certified checks	7,174.02
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,856.28
Total	$1,826,250.45

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1896. WILBUR F. SMITH,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York County.
Correct—Attest:
RAYMOND JENKINS,
JOSEPH ROGERS,
W. H. HUME,
} Directors.

DULUTH AND WINNIPEG RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
The Reorganization Agreement having been almost unanimously signed, Bondholders are now finally notified that, if they desire to avail themselves of its benefits, they must subscribe the Agreement on or before Friday, July 24, 1896. The Agreement may be signed at the office of the Secretary of the Reorganization Committee, No. 44 Wall Street, New-York City.
BENJAMIN WHITELEY, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION VERY SLOW, WITH PRICES AGAIN LOWER.

The West Was Lower and Cables Easier—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was More Active and Lower—Provisions Depressed and Dull—Cotton Steady and Very Quiet—Coffee Lower and More Active.

The grain trading was again confined almost entirely to the local scalpers, with prices influenced by the lower cables and Western markets, while the statistical position was stronger, but failed to rally prices. Provisions were again lower and in very light request. Cotton was quiet, with only a scalping trade, and prices steady. Coffee opened active and closed dull at a decline.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22	@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	32½	@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.60	@$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20	@ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7¼	@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16	@ 20
Pork, mess	7.75	@ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	3.70	@ ..
Beef, family	8.50	@ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	4⅜	@ 4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7	12⅝	@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½	@ 7
Copper, lake	11.00	@11.25
Lead	2.95	@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were only moderately active, and prices ruled irregular, owing to the trading being mostly scalping and switching, with the close weak at ½@⅝c decline, on easier cables, moderate foreign selling, lower West, and local realizing. Amount on passage decreased 1,200,000 bushels....Spot was neglected and quoted ½c lower, with contracts....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1⅝c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearings hence, 54,077 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 119,500 bushels; receipts, 49,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 461,012 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 825,084 bushels, or to 1,966,209 bushels, (no contract red and 910,602 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring and 32,000 bushels afloat.) The visible supply showed a decrease of 477,000 bushels, or to 46,743,000 bushels, against 40,488,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were more active and closed weak at ¾@⅞c decline, following the weakness West, easier cables, local realizing, and an increase of 320,000 bushels on passage....Spot was scarce and firm at a slight decline; sales, 52,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed on private terms; 24,000 bushels do. at 1½c over September, August steamer; 11,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 33½c, free on board, and 1,000 bushels yellow at 35¼c, free on board; about 60 loads taken at the out ports for export....Receipts, 53,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 315,886 bushels....Clearances hence, 830 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 28,425 bushels.....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 98,271 bushels, or to 366,141 bushels, (44,738 bushels No. 2 mixed and 321,403 white.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 522,000 bushels, or to 8,666,000 bushels, against 5,941,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were again very dull, and without feature, with the close steady and unchanged....Spot were in light demand at steady prices; shippers took 30,000 bushels....Sales, 77,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 23¼@23½c; No. 3 white at 22¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 22c; rejected white, 21c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, on track mixed, 21½@23c; track white, 24¼@27½c for 47,000 bushels....Receipts, 376,900 bushels; exports, 20,047 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 328,635 bushels, or to 1,717,893 bushels. (416,814 bushels No. 2 white and 206,754 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,121,000 bushels, or to 7,107,000 bushels, against 5,210,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	.....	@	61⅝
August	10,000	62 @62¼	62
September	1,313,000	62¼@62 7-16	62¼
December	220,000	64 1-16@64¾	64½
Total	1,545,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	65,000	32⅝@32¾	32⅝
September	350,000	32⅝@32⅞	32⅞
October	20,000	32 15-16@33⅛	33
May	5,000	35 @..	35
Total	470,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	.....	@	21½
September	5,000	21½@..	21½

FLOUR—Demand shows a little improvement, but no activity, with values generally easy. Sales, 12,500 bbls, including 600 bbls bakers' extras, at $2.65@$2.85; 1,850 bbls Winter patents, at $3.60; 1,500 bbls Spring do, at $3.45@$3.65; also 3,670 bbls city mill patents, 4,100 bbls clear, and 650 bbls extra, on private terms.....Arrivals, 8,663 bbls and 13,780 sacks; exports, 4,928 bbls and 4,300 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 9,268 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; Western quoted at 33½c, free on board.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 37¼@38c, free on board; sales, 55,000 bushels Western at 32½c, cost, freight, and insurance, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—Quiet and easy at 77c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Steady and quiet....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.75. No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Dull and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@67½c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was without interesting features; buyers as a rule were quite indifferent in their operations, and there was a general absence of tone to the situation; sales were made late Saturday and to-day of 1,000 bbls prime Summer yellow at 24c, and at the close there were sellers at that figure; a nominal quotation for off-grade Summer yellow was 23½@24c; crude oil was quiet, but steady, with prime quoted at 20c; lard oil was dull and easier at 40c for prime city; linseed oil was in slow demand, but there was no pressure, and prices held steady at 33c for American and 52c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, July 20.—Oil closed at 102. Standard's price, 103.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The week opened with the markets in a decidedly depressed condition; tired holders who found nothing encouraging in the general situation were liquidating, and as there was no demand to absorb the offerings, prices weakened, and at the close lard showed a decline of 7½@12½ points for the day, pork a decline of 62½@171½ points, and bacon was 7½@171½ points lower; estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow, 15,000 head.

LARD—There was something of a pressure to sell in the Western market, prompted by the heavy receipts of hogs, prices declined 7½@12½ points, closing flat, with July at 3.35c, nominal; September was at 3.42½@3.50c, closing at 3.42½c; October at 3.47½@3.55c, closing at 3.47½c bid; December at 3.62½@3.67½c, closing at 3.62½c bid, and January at 3.80@3.85c, closing at 3.80c bid; here there was a dull and lower market; cash at 3.75c; September option nominal at 3.72c; city steam was easier; sales, 60 tcs at 3.15@3.25c; refined was easier; Continent at 4.20c; South American at 4.60c; compound at 3¼@4¼c.

PORK—The Western market was weaker, but at the close some buying by shorts of September option caused a recovery to within 2½ points of Saturday's closing quotations; other months were 7½@17½ points lower; January was the weakest delivery, with July closing at $6.25 nominal; September was at $8.30@$6.47½, closing at $6.40; October was at $6.25@$6.35, closing at $6.30, and January at $7.10@$7.37½, closing at $7.10 bid; here there was a quiet market; sales were 125 bbls....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.75@$8.25 for old and $8.25@$8.75 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—Tired holders were liquidating in the Western market, and prices weakened; the decline for the day

closed steady; unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2, on track, 54½c asked; do, 34½c, in store. Flour firm; fair demand. Milfeed dull; unchanged.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1896.
WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,192	6	2,176	46,723	8,205
Sixtieth Street	2,885	149	6,159	6,045	227
Fortieth Street	...	...	...	...	9,459
Hoboken	3,662	44	44	2,770	...
L. V. R. R.	1,264	...	...	...	2,215
Weehawken and scattering	...	...	142	97	...
Total	9,983	199	8,521	55,635	20,104
Total last week	9,767	229	10,585	34,424	28,808

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to extra	$4.30@$4.50
Medium to fair	4.00@ 4.25
Common	3.50@ 4.00
Bulls and dry cows	1.25@ 2.80
Oxen and stags	2.60@ 4.00
Good to prime steers one year ago	5.20@ 5.55

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Eastmans Company, SS. Teutonic	...	...	2,220
Eastmans Company, SS. St. Louis	...	...	1,260
Swift & Co., SS. Campania	...	...	1,824
N. Morris, SS. Nomadic	...	...	2,180
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Nomadic	375	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Europe	170	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Manitoba	226	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Nomadic	375	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Europe	170	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Manitoba	240	...	2,194
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Buffalo	150	...	...
Meyer & Houseman, SS. Boston City	200	...	...
Meyer & Houseman, SS. Jersey City	147	...	...
D. G. Cuyer, SS. Orinoco	25	50	...
G. F. Lough & Co., SS. Orinoco	6	55	...
L. S. Dillenback, SS. Fontabelle	...	30	...
Total shipments	2,084	135	9,678
Total shipments last week	1,885	1,579	12,624
Boston shipments this week	3,068	1,168	8,340
Balto. shipments this week	1,369	...	1,484
Philada. shipm'ts this week	330	...	880
Montreal shipm'ts this week	4,768	2,984	...
N'port N. shipm'ts this w'k	342	...	...
To London	3,485	2,127	3,778
To Liverpool	6,070	1,528	15,355
To Glasgow	1,566	412	...
To Southampton	...	...	1,260
To Bristol	670	95	...
To Hull	150	...	...
To Bermuda and West Indies	31	135	...
Total to all ports	11,981	4,287	20,393
Total to all ports last week	10,543	2,068	23,566

BEEVES—Receipts for two days were 258 cars, or 4,290 head—217 cars for city slaughterers and exporters and 41 cars for the market, and counting 8 cars already in the yards, there were 49 cars to be sold. Trade was slow and dragging at just about steady prices for good to choice steers; common and medium do were a shade lower, say 5@10c; oxen were steady, but bulls and cold cows 10@25c lower, and 1 car of bulls held over. No export demand. Peoria stillers sold at $4.20@$4.40; corn-fed and grass-fed steers at $3.80@$4.50, and tail ends at $3.55; oxen and stags at $2.60@$4; bulls at $2@$2.40; 1 extra do at $3.50; cows at $1.50@$2.80. City-dressed beef slow at 6¼@7½c ib for poor to choice native sides. To-day's cable advices from London and Liverpool quoted refrigerator beef higher at 6¾@7½c lb; American live cattle firm at 8¼@9¼c dressed weight, and live sheep selling at 10@10½c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, none; to-morrow, on the Georgic, 425 cattle for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 425 head for J. Shamberg & Sons, and 3,000 quarters of beef for N. Morris.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 10 head. Trade limited and feeling weak. Dealers' quoted at $20@$45 for inferior to choice cows, calves included.

CALVES—Receipts, 373 head, all for the market. Veals were in active demand at an advance of 25@50c ib; buttermilks were 10c ib higher, closing dull, with 184 head unsold. Common to prime veal sold at $4@$5.75 100 lb; selected lots at $6; culls at $3@$3.50; buttermilk calves at $2.37½@$3, but mainly at $2.50@$2.80, and fed calves at $2.90@$3.80. Dressed calves firm at 5½@8½c for city-dressed veals; 5½@7½c for country dressed; 4½@5c for little calves, and 3¾@4¼c for dressed buttermilks, with some sales of the latter up to 5c for choice stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days were 90 cars, or 22,329 head, all for the market. Choice sheep were scarce and steady; other grades declined 15@25c 100 lb, and common and medium sheep sold in some cases at a greater reduction; lambs were 25@50c lower, except for strictly prime, of which there were few offered, and even top grades were easier. Fifteen cars were reported unsold at the close, mainly medium lambs. Poor to good sheep sold at $2.25@$4.25 100 lb; a car of very prime do at $4.50; culls at $2; common to prime lambs at $4@$6.15, only 2 cars exceeding $6; culls at $3@$3.80. Dressed mutton weak at 5@8½c; dressed lambs lower at 8@12c, with the bulk of the sales at 8@11c.

HOGS—Receipts for two days were 39 cars, or 6,139 head, including 400 head for sale. Market steady at $4.20@$4, with light pigs quoted at $4.10@$4.20, and fancy little State pigs sold to outside parties at $5. Country dressed unchanged.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Cattle—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 3,476 head; total for week thus far, 5,632 head; for same time last week, 5,038 head; consigned through, 2,288 head; to New-York, 1,340 head; on sale, 3,344 head; market opened fairly active and strong for butchers' and light fat cattle; both mediums and good heavy export steers slow and a shade lower; closed steady for good, handy grades; 10c lower for heavy cattle; best heavy export steers, $4.30@$4.45; good, heavy shipping, $4.20@$4.35; good butchers' and mediums, $3.90@$4.30; half-fat mediums, $3.85@$4.10; fair to choice fat heifers, $3.60@$4.10; good fat cows, $3.50@$3.85; fat bul s, $2.85@$3.30; stockers and feeders active and 10c higher; good stockers, $2.90@$2.75; fancy, $2.90@$3; fresh cows and Springers firm at $18@$45; veals steady at $4@$5. Hogs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 14,560 head; total for week thus far, 20,800 head; for same time last week, 15,050 head; consigned through, 4,960 head; to New-York, 10,720 head; on sale, 12,800 head; market opened steady and closed easy for light grades; very dull and fully 10c off for heavy lots; sales later at $3.27½@$3.35, mostly at $3.30; Yorkers, $3.75@$3.80; pigs, $3.90@$3.95; mixed packers', $3.65@$3.75; mediums, $3.50@$3.60; heavy, $3.40@$3.45; roughs, $3@$3.25; stags, $2.25@$2.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 7,800 head; total for week thus far, 16,000 head; for same time last week, 12,800 head; consigned through, 4,000 head; to New-York, 2,600 head; on sale, 16,000 head; market opened dull and 25c lower on all the sheep; closed slowly weak and very dull; 20 cars unsold; good to best lambs, $4.90@$5.25; fair to good, $4.35@$4.75; culls and common, $3@$4.25; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.40@$3.75; culls to fair, $2.50@$3.25; fa r wethers and yearlings, $3.85@$4.25.

ST. LIBERTY, July 20.—Cattle—Market ruled slow; prime, $4.35@$4.40; good, $4.15@$4.25; fair, $3.50@$3.80; common, $3@$3.50; rough fats, $3@$3.85; bulls, stags, and cows, $2@$3.50; heifers, per head, $5@$15; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Market active; prime light, $3.80@$3.85; best medium, $3.70@$3.75; heavy, $3.30@$3.40; roughs, $2@$3. Sheep—Market slow; prime, $3.90@$4; good, $3.65@$3.85; fair, $3.10@$3.40; common, $2.30@$2.75; culls, $1@$2; choice yearlings, $3.75@$4.25; common to good yearlings, $2.50@$3.50; choice lambs, $4.75@$5; common to good lambs, $3.50@$4.25; veal calves, $6@$6.25; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

KANSAS CITY, July 20.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,600 head; about steady; light and pigs, $3.10@$3.25; medium, $3@$3.12½; heavy, $2.90@$3. Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; firm; native steers, best, $3.85@$4.15; fair to good, $3@$3.85; cows and heifers, best, $2.95@$3.35; fair to good, $1.80@$2.95; bulls, $1.90@$2.60; stockers and feeders, $2.60@$3.80; Texans and Westerns, $2.50@$3.55; calves, $4@$7. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700 head; markets easy.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 244 head; market steady to strong; native steers, $3.20@$3.75; native cows, $2.15@$3.15; Texas steers, $2.60@$3.30; Texas cows, $2.10@$2.80. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; market steady; light, $3.20@$3.55; mixed, $3@$3.25; heavy, $3.10@$3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 1,145 head; market dull; 10c lower; native sheep, $3@$3.15; lambs, $5.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 14,500 head; market steady; common to extra steers, $3.25@$4.45; stockers and feeders, $2.20@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.10@$4; calves, $3.50@$5.60; Texans, $2@$3.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 34,000 head; market weak; heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.80@$2.95; common to choice mixed, $2.85@$3.40; choice assorted, $3.50@$3.60; light, $3.30@$3.50; pigs, $3@$3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 19,000 head; market easy; inferio• to choice, $1.50@$3.50; lambs, $3@$6.25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 47s 6d; prime mess, Western fine, steady at 45s; do, medium steady at 38s 9d; Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lbs, dull at 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 24s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 25s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 23s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, dull at 23s; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, dull at 23s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 b, dull at 23s. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 25s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, nominal. Cheese—American finest white firm at 35s 6d; do, colored firm at 35s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 16s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 16s. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 19s 3d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 2d; No. 1 Northern Spring steady at 4s 11½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 2s 11d; July steady at 2s 10¾d; August steady at 2s 11d; September steady at 2s 11½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 6s 6d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 25@45s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 62,700 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 45,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 34,900 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 43-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 43-64d, value; August and September delivery, 3 37-64@3 38-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 31-64@3 32-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 28-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 27-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 27-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 27-64d, value; February and March delivery, 3 28-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 29-64@3 30-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 31-64d, sellers.

LONDON, July 20.—The wool auctions were conducted to-day by Henry P. Hughes & Sons, Helmuth, Schwartze & Co., Williams & Overbury, and Ronald Buxton & Co. There was a fair catalogue, comprising 15,877 bales. The attendance was good, and the competition keen. Prices were firm and the hardening tendency that was noticeable Saturday was more pronounced for scoureds. Following are the sales in detail and the prices obtained: New South Wales, 5,800 bales—Scoured, 7½d@1s 5d; locks and pieces, 7¾d@1s 2d; greasy, 4½@5½d. Queensland, 2,200 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 2½d; locks and pieces, 8d@1s 3d; greasy, 6½@10d; locks and pieces, 3@7¾d. Victoria, 2,300 bales—Scoured, 6¾d@1s 4d; locks and pieces, 6¼@11d; greasy, 5@10½d; locks and pieces, 5@7¾d. South Australia, 27 bales—Scoured, locks and pieces, 5½@6½d; greasy, locks and pieces, 2½@2¾d. West Australia, 1,100 bales—Scoured, locks and pieces, 8@9d; greasy, 4½@7¾d; locks and pieces, 4@5½d. New-Zealand, 3,500 bales—Scoured, 9d@1s 4d; locks and pieces, 6¼d@1s 5d; greasy, 5¼@10½d; locks and pieces, 5@9d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 700 bales—Scoured, 7¾d@1s 3½d; greasy, 4¼@6¾d.

LONDON, July 20—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 29s 6d per quarter; June shipment, via Cape, 29s 7½d. Spirits of turpentine, 19s per cwt. Sugar, 11s 6d@11s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 9s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 9s 3¾d; October, 9s 9¾d.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, July 20.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 7-16c; low middling, 6 3-16c; good ordinary, 5 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 102 bales, including one new crop; sales, 955 bales; spinners, 20 bales; stock, 8,350 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 20.—Cotton dull; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6 7-16c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, none; exports coastwise, 305 bales; sales, 16 bales; stock, 7,630 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 6⅞c; middling, 6½c; low middling, 6⅜c; good ordinary, 6½c; net and gross receipts, 625 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 46,767 bales.

GIRL GUEST MURDERS HER HOST.

Got Up at Night and Cut Him and His Children with an Axe.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., July 20.—Six miles above here, at the mouth of Three Mile Creek, A. J. Call and his family lived in a houseboat. Miss Etta Robbins, twenty-four years old, a neighbor, staid at the house last night and slept with one of the daughters.

Mr. Call and Nettie Call, a daughter, are dead. Lottie Call, another daughter, is fatally injured, and Grace Call, eleven, and Otis Call, thirteen, are in a critical condition from terrible axe wounds. A little boy, who was sleeping with the father, makes the following statement, he being the only one outside the Robbins woman able to talk:

"At 3 o'clock this morning I was awakened by Etta Robbins cutting my father with a double-bit axe. My sisters Lottie and Nettie ran into our room, and Miss Robbins turned on them. She killed Nettie and cut Lottie several times. Lottie jumped from the boat into the river. She then cut several of us children and threw the axe at Lottie, who was swimming to the shore."

The woman acknowledges the killing of A. J. Call, but denies killing the others. Call's head was almost cut off, and his heart was visible from a wound in his breast. The head of the girl killed was also almost cut off and her heart cut out. The children were cut in a dozen places.

A Coroner's jury decided that Etta Robbins committed the murders. The boat was cut loose and brought here, and the woman placed in jail. The feeling is very strong, and thousands of excited persons line the river bank, and many threats are heard.

MRS. MUGFORD WANTS SEPARATION

Says Her Husband Has Not Kept His Ante-Nuptial Agreement.

Mrs. Mamie H. Mugford began suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for a separation from her husband, Henry L. Mugford, a wealthy retired builder. Mrs. Mugford asks for alimony and a counsel fee. The couple were married Nov. 13, 1895, and lived at 875 Putnam Avenue.

Mrs. Mugford claims that before their marriage her husband represented himself as owning real and personal property valued at $75,000, which he offered to divide with her if she would marry him. After the marriage, Mrs. Mugford says, she discovered that her husband's married daughter, Mrs. Fanny J. Hovey, had possession of this property, and then the trouble began.

Counsel for the husband said that before Mrs. Mugford left her home she gouged, scratched, and scraped the furniture, cut and slashed the carpets, threw ashes over the floors, and sprinkled acids about the rooms.

Mrs. Mugford is at present at Stamford, Conn. Justice Osborne gave counsel for the husband until Wednesday to hand up affidavits.

FINED FOR SINGING A HYMN.

A Jersey Constable's First Exercise of His Authority.

ORANGE, N. J., July 20.—J. B. West of Llewellyn Park recently was appointed a special constable, and a gorgeous badge was given to him. His first opportunity to display the badge officially came to him last night on the lonely mountain road that leads to Eagle Rock, a favorite resort of picnickers.

West, going down the road, heard voices singing in the distance. He listened and presently discerned four voices singing in concert the words of the familiar tune, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." He hurried forward and soon overtook two young women and their escorts, who were trudging toward Eagle Rock and enlivening the walk by singing Christian Endeavor hymns.

West displayed his new badge and ordered them to stop singing. One of the party, William Morgan of Newark, acting as spokesman for the party, said that they could not be compelled to refrain from singing. The constable immediately placed Morgan under arrest, and in Justice Condit's court to-day he was fined $3.05.

Arrivals on Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Among the saloon passengers who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd Line steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Genoa, were the Marchese and Marchesa de Casa Argudin of Madrid, the Rev. Dr. E. B. M. Browne, Mrs. S. E. Dunlevy, M. D.; the Rev. C. Palin d'Abonville, the Rev. J. W. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McVeagh, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, George M. Whitehouse, and George Norman Whitehouse.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 20—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain, probably clearing Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, high southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, showers Tuesday morning, followed by fair, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly, fair, Wednesday. VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion Tuesday morning, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in the interior, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers on the Atlantic coast, east winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, light fresh northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair Tuesday morning, probably followed by showers in the afternoon or night in northern portion, southerly winds, probably cooler Tuesday night. IOWA, fair, Tuesday, much cooler, winds becoming northwesterly. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair Tuesday morning, showers in the afternoon, much cooler at night or Wednesday morning, southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly. IOWA, NEBRASKA, MISSOURI, and KANSAS, fair, variable winds, probably cooler Wednesday morning. COLORADO, generally fair, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, followed by showers, Tuesday afternoon, cooler, winds becoming northerly. MONTANA, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, cooler in southeastern portion, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, preceded by showers on the lakes, brisk southwesterly winds, diminishing. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, preceded by showers in southern portions, slightly warmer in southern portions, southeasterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, light to fresh westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, preceded by showers in extreme northern portion, warmer, southeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, and WEST VIRGINIA, showers Tuesday morning, followed by fair, southerly winds, becoming variable.

The area of high pressure has moved from the Middle Atlantic to the South Atlantic coast, diminishing in magnitude. A second high area has appeared to the north of Montana, a pressure of 30.24 and a temperature of 48 being reported from Calgarry. A trough of low pressure extends from Texas to the St. Lawrence Valley. A storm of slight intensity has developed in Eastern Montana. Rain has fallen in New-England, the lower lake region, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and on the Gulf coast and in Southern Florida. The temperature has fallen in North and West Montana and the Ohio and Middle Missouri Valleys, and has risen slightly or remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Showers will occur in New-England, and showers followed by fair in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		A. M.	
Sun rises	4:46	Sun sets	7:26
Moon sets	1:09		

HIGH WATER JULY 21.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
4:25 A. M.	4:58 A. M.	6:47 A. M.
4:51 P. M.	5:29 P. M.	7:18 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 21.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Advance	Colon	July 14
Circassia	Glasgow	July 10
City of Augusta	Savannah	July 18
Curacao	St. Thomas	July 15
Hudson	New-Orleans	July 18
Massilia	Gibraltar	July 3
Noordland	Antwerp	July 11
Olympia	Gibraltar	July 3
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	July 10

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

El Monte	New-Orleans	July 17
H. H. Meier	Bremen	July 10
Hogarth	St. Lucia	July 15
Iroquois	Jacksonville	July 19
Mississippi	London	July 14
Spree	Bremen	July 14
Yumuri	Havana	July 18

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

Peconic	Gibraltar	July 8
Werkendam	Rotterdam	July 11

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

America	Boulogne	July 14
Llandaff City	Swansea	July 10
Lucania	Liverpool	July 18
New-York	Southampton	July 18

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

Adriatic	Liverpool	July 15
Critic	Dundee	July 11
La Bretagne	Havre	July 18
Madalena	Havre	July 11
Palatia	Hamburg	July 13
Santiago	Nassau	July 21

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Seminole	July 21	Jacksonville	Pier 29 E. R.
Trave	July 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Kansas City	July 21	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
St. Paul	July 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	July 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Chalmette	July 22	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Berlin	July 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
El Sol	July 22	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Vigilancia	July 22	Havana	113 Wa st St.
F. Bismarck	July 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
C. of Augusta	July 23	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
S. of Nebraska	July 24	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	July 24	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	July 24	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Galileo	July 24	London	22 State St.
British King	July 25	Antwerp	22 State St.
Scandia	July 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Umbria	July 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	July 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	July 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	July 25	London	1 Broadway.
Hudson	July 25	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Circassia	July 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Idaho	July 25	London	22 State St.
C.of Birm'ham	July 25	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Aller	July 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	July 25	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lessing	July 25	Bremen	Pier 29 E. R.
Philadelphia	July 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Carib Prince	July 25	Pern'buco	P. L., Pro. Ex.
Alvena	July 25	Kingston	24 State St.
Spree	July 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Curacao	July 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Tallahassee	July 28	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
New-York	July 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	July 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Portia	July 29	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Advance	July 29	Colon	29 Broadway.
Kansas City	July 30	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Amsterdam	Aug. 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bretagne	Aug. 1	Havre	8 Bowling Gr.
Cametense	Aug. 1	No. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Mohawk	Aug. 1	London	1 Broadway.
Palatia	Aug. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway
Lucania	Aug. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Aug. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Aug. 2	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Germanic	Aug. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Aug. 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Aug. 5	Fern'buco	301 Prod. Ex.
Silvia	Aug. 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Friesland	Aug. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Aug. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S.of California	Aug. 7	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Anchoria	Aug. 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Aug. 8	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Aug. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Aug. 8	London	1 Broadway.
Scale	Aug. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Aug. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Aug. 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Aug. 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Aug. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Aug. 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Aug. 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Campania	Aug. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Aug. 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Aug. 15	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Aug. 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Aug. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Aug. 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Aug. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Aug. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Aug. 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Umbria	Aug. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Aug. 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, July 20.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen July 11, via Cherbourg, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 A. M.

SS Yucatan, Reynolds, Tampico July 12, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 A. M.

SS British King, (Br.,) O'Hagan, Antwerp July 5, with mdce to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Rhos, Jones, Liverpool July 10, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 6:04 A. M.

SS Colombia, (Norw.,) Berg, Bocas del Toro July 12, with mdse and 1 passenger to S. Oteri—vessel to W. W. Haribut & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Hadwin, Girgenti June 12, via Gibraltar July 5, with mdse to Phelps Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Brunswick July 17, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Nierich, Genoa July 9, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Holbein, (Br.,) Shurlock, Santos June 23, via St. Lucia July 12, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

Ship State of Maine, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Park, Hiogo 144 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Ship City of Athens, (of Glasgow,) Lundius, Samarang, via St. Michaels, 162 ds, with sugar to Czarnikow, MacDougall & Co.—vessel to John R. Livermore.

Bark Golden Wedding, (of Gould, England,) Ress, Antigua, via Delaware Breakwater 22 ds, with sugar to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark G. Dezaldo, McColl, Tuxpan 28 ds, with cedar and mahogany to Ramos Hermanos—vessel to Ebel & Co.

Bark Doris Eckhoff, Palmer, Antigua, via Delaware Breakwater, 32 ds, with sugar to Gillespie & Brothers—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Carib, Montgomery, Puerto Cortez, via Truxillo, 14 ds, with mdse to Eggers & Heinlein.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Ciudad Condal, for Havana; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; Wordsworth, for Pernambuco and Bahia; Deutschland, for Flushing; Allianca, for Colon; Christine, for Copenhagen; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 20.—SS James Brand, (Br.,) Capt. Harding, from New-York July 7 for Dover for orders, reported Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. von Collen, from New-York July 10 for Bremen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Olditch, sld. from Santos for New-York July 17.

SS Karlsruhe (Ger.) sld. from Bremen for New-York July 18.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, sld. from Hamburg July 18.

SS Laurel Branch, (Br.,) Capt. Ritson, sld. from Grenock for New-York to-day.

SS Algoma, (Br.,) Capt. Cumming, from Philadelphia April 22, via New-York and St. Vincent, arr. at East London June 20.

SS Vedra, (Br.,) Capt. Prout, from New-York May 22, via St. Vincent, arr. at Cape Town June 25.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from New-York July 3, arr. at Pernambuco July 18.

SS Bencroy, (Br.,) Capt. Lamb, from Trieste June 26 for New-York, arr. at St. Michaels yesterday, (for coal.)

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, from New-York July 4, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New-York July 9, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Jenkins, from New-York July 3, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New-York arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Alesia, (Br.,) Capt. Pellat, from Naples for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from New-York, via Cherbourg, arr. at Bremerhaven to-day.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Kaldenberg Pipe Company of Greenburgh, Westchester County, to manufacture smokers' articles; capital, $50,000. Directors—George W. Augustin of Jersey City, F. J. Kaldenberg of Tarrytown, and G. F. Kaldenberg of New-York City.

—A certificate of the increase in the capital of the American Meter Company of this city, from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, was filed yesterday with the Secretary of State. The liabilities of the company do not exceed the sum of $900,000.

—The Fischer Electric Clock Company, to manufacture electric clocks in this city; capital, $100,000. Directors—James G. White, Frank L. Sheldon, and Edward J. Righter of New-York City, and others.

—The Hudson Stove Works, to manufacture stoves in Hudson, N. Y.; capital, $5,000. Directors—Smith Thompson, William A. Harder, Jr., Frank A. Macy of Hudson, and others.

—The Joly-Sambra Company of this city, to deal in photographs; capital, $50,000. Directors—Paul Wilcox of Montclair, N. J.; Charles L. Labrassour of New-York City, and others.

—The Pastime Park, Fair, and Driving Association of Gloversville, N. Y.; capital, $500. Directors—Louis Levi, Charles Warner, J. G. French of Gloversville, and others.

—The Beer Flushing Machine Company of this city, to manufacture beer pipe flushes; capital, $1,000. Directors—C. I. Daggett, J. P. Coyle, and P. J. Little of New-York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of a Madison Avenue Dwelling—The Doings at Auction.

Messrs. Colding & Whitehouse have sold for the Billings estate, to Leander E. Whipple, the four-story brownstone dwelling 272 Madison Avenue, 25 by 125, at about $100,000.

Mr. Francis Frey has sold to William Praeger and Pincus Lowenfeld the four-story front and rear brick tenements 57 Elm Street, 25 by 87.6.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. C. A. Berrian sold under foreclosure, to William B. Holmes, at $20,000, the five-story brownstone dwelling 440 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 350 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, the New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association, at $4,000, the property known as Lots 23 and 24, on the map of the Chrystie heirs, Twenty-fourth Ward, on the east side of a proposed street, — by 91.5x by 80 by 68.97, with right of way to Macomb's Dam Road.

Mr. B. L.